
List and Drafts of all the laws MRCM Party demands , promises

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1. Introduction

This book contains exact draft of the Govt Orders and Ordinance at National and State Level we at MRCM Group demand, promise.

We have blanket commitment to democracy. So except for first Govt Order, we demand enacting all Govt Orders and Ordinances using procedure described in the First Govt Order i.e. using YES of over 51% of ALL citizen-voters of India not using majority of (corrupt) MPs. To get the first two Govt Order signed from PM\CMs, we are committed to raise a mass movement. And all the Govt Ordinances related to courts will be become applicable only after registration of YES of over 51% of ALL citizens and after YES from each and every Supreme Court judge. If any SCj opposes the Govt Order or Ordinance related to the court, that GO will be dropped. Thus the question of Constitutional inconsistency does not arise in any Ordinance we have proposed on issue of Judocratic Reforms.

The purpose of drafts and procedure code is to give clear idea about distribution of discretionary powers amongst Ministers, judges, officers, policemen etc and us commons. The drafts also define the hierarchy of discretionary powers to resolve the disputes, take decisions and move on. And above all, the drafts define the procedure code to expel/replace an officer without which disputes may not ever end. In absence of drafts, the policy statements are of no use.

A policy statement not accompanied by procedure code which gives details of expulsion/replacement procedures of officers specified in the law is of no use. We do not believe in making bold and empty policy statements And so we have provided the drafts.

We request the citizens to provide their leaders the drafts of the policies they require and ask every leader of every party to provide the drafts of the policies they propose. It is duty of every citizen to give drafts of the policies they require and give it to their MPs, so that the MPs/MLAs can get it implemented. Even a illiterate person can understand the drafts when they are read to him/her.

2. First MRCM demand – `Citizens Voice-Transparent Complaint/Proposal Procedure`

सम्पूर्ण `जनता की आवाज़`पारदर्शी शिकायत/प्रस्ताव प्रणाली ड्राफ्ट

[अधिकारी]

प्रक्रिया

१.

[कलेक्टर (और उसके क्लर्क)]

कोई भी महिला, दलित मतदाता, गरीब मतदाता, वृद्ध मतदाता, मजदुर मतदाता, किसान मतदाता या कोई भी नागरिक मतदाता यदि खुद हाजिर होकर यदि अपनी सूचना अधिकार का आवेदन अर्जी या भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ फरियाद या कोई भी हलफनामा / एफिडेविट कलेक्टर को देता है तो कोई भी दलील दिये बिना कलेक्टर (या उसका क्लर्क) उस हलफनामा / एफिडेविट को प्रति पेज २० रुपये का लेकर सीरियल नंबर दे कर प्रधानमंत्री वेबसाइट पर रखेगा।

२.

[पटवारी (तलाटी लेखपाल)]

कोई भी महिला मतदाता, दलित मतदाता या कोई भी मतदाता यदि कलम-१ द्वारा दी गई अर्जी या फरियाद या हलफनामा / एफिडेविट पर आपनी हॉ या ना दर्ज कराने मतदाता कार्ड लेकर आये, ३ रुपये का शुल्क लेकर पटवारी नागरिक का मतदाता संख्या, नाम, उसकी हॉ या

ना को कंप्यूटर में दर्ज करेगा। नागरिक की हाँ या ना प्रधानमंत्री की वेब-साइट पर आएगी। पटवारी नागरिक की हाँ या ना ३ रुपये देकर बदलेगा। गरीबी रेखा नीचे के नागरिकों से शुल्क १ रुपये का होगा।

३.

ये कोई रेफरेन्डम/जनमत-संग्रह नहीं है। यह हाँ या ना अधिकारी, मंत्री, न्याधीश, सांसद, विधायक, अदि पर अनिवार्य नहीं होगी। लेकिन यदि भारत के ३७ करोड़ मतदाता, वृद्ध मतदाता या कोई भी ३७ करोड़ नागरिक मतदाता कोई एक अर्जी, फरियाद पर हाँ दर्ज करे तो प्रधानमंत्री उस फरियाद, अर्जी पर ध्यान दे सकते हैं या नहीं दे सकते, या इस्तीफा दे सकते हैं। उनका निर्णय अंतिम होगा।

मांग किये गये इस RTI2 'जनता की आवाज़' सरकारी हुक्म(राजपत्र अधिनियम) का सार है :-

1. यदि नागरिक चाहे तो अपनी फरियाद २० रुपये हर पेज देकर कलेक्टर की कचहरी जाकर प्रधानमंत्री के वेबसाइट पर रखवा सकेगा।
2. यदि नागरिक चाहे तो ३ रुपये का शुल्क देकर फरियाद पर अपनी हाँ/ना प्रधानमंत्री वेबसाइट पर दर्ज करवा सकेगा।
3. हाँ/ना प्रधानमंत्री पर अनिवार्य नहीं है।

CITIZENS VOICE Transparent Complaint Procedure Gazette notification

1)if a woman voter or dalit

voter or senior citizen voter or poor voter or farmer voter or ANY citizen- voter in his district submits a Right to Information application or complaint against corruption or any affidavit to the Collector and requests to be put on the website of Prime Minister, the Collector or his designated clerk will issue a serial number and put that affidavit etc on the website of the Prime Minister for a fee of Rs 20 per page.

2)if a woman voter or a dalit voter or a , senior citizen voter or a poor voter or a farmer voter or ANY citizen-voter , comes with voter ID, and specifies Yes-No on an RTI application, complaint or any affidavit submitted in clause-1, the Patwari will enter his Officer Yes-No on

the PM's website with his voter-ID and give a printed receipt for Rs 3 fee. The Patwari will also allow citizen to change his Yes-No for Rs 3 fee. The fee will be Re 1 for BPL card holder.

3) This CITIZENS`VOICE/JANTA KI AWAZ GN is not a referendum procedure. The Yes-No count will not be a binding on PM, CMs, officers, If over 37 crore women voters, dalit voters, senior citizen voters, poor voters, farmer voters or ANY 37 crore citizen-voters register Yes on a given affidavit, then the PM may or need not take necessary action on the RTI application affidavit ; or the PM may or need not resign. PM's decision will be final.

I summarize the CITIZENS`VOICE Transparent complaint procedure gazette-notification law as

- If a citizen wants, then by visiting Collector's office, he can put Complaint/RTI application/Proposal on PM's website.
- If a citizen supports an application, complain etc, then by visiting Talati's (Patwari etc) office,

citizen can register his support to an Complaint/RTI application/Proposal on PM's website for a Rs 3/- fee.

Administrative details

Enabling common citizens to let them register YES/NO on GoI website is most important to all out administration related procedure is the key force in bringing change in India So to make this procedure easier and less prone to frauds, later following measures will get added

1. The Collector can put camera in with PC of every Talati (or Patwari or Village Officer) that will record the person who is registering his YES/NO.
2. The Collector can put finger-print scanner with PC of every Talati (or Patwari or Village Officer) that will record the finger print of the person who is registering his YES/NO.
3. Later, the Dept Secretaries (Center) can setup such clerical setup will to register citizens' YES/NO will created at every GoI office such as post office, PSU bank, city centers etc.
4. The voter card will have bar code , magnetic strip and later a full smart card
5. The Collector can also setup kiosks at Talati's office where a voter can go, swipe his card and enter the preferences. The interface will be in several languages, with pictures and touch screen and so even a semi-literate person may be able to use it. IOW, if a person is literate enough to use ATM machines he will be able to use kiosks. And in addition to automated kiosks, there will always be human clerks for those who cant use kiosks.
6. The Dept Secretaries can setup such kiosks in every GoI office such as post office, PSU bank etc.
7. Later, the Collector will allow voter to provide his email ID and mobile phone number. After that, any time he registers YES/NO or approvals, the Talati's PC or server at the Collector's officer will send an email/SMS to the citizen-voter about his YES/NO. This way, if a fraudulent person registers YES/NO on his behalf, the citizen will come to know ASAP.
8. A voter will also get pass book, similar to bank passbook, which will have list of YES/NO and approvals he has registered. So if anyone has fraudulently registered YES/NO on his behalf, the citizen will come to know.
9. A person may pay advance fee of Rs 10 to Rs 100, and amount will be deducted every time he files approvals. Hence time spent in exchanging cash will also reduce.

Expenses etc

No of YES/NO a clerk can file in one hour = 30
No of YES/NO a clerk can file in one day = 200
No of YES/NO a clerk can file in one month = 5000
Salary of clerk = Rs 5000 per month
Other expenses (PC cost , electricity etc) = Rs 2000 per month
Total cost = Rs 7000
Cost per approval = $\text{Rs. } 7000/5000 = \text{Rs } 1.40$

Hence the fee of Rs 3 per YES/NO filing and approval filing is very much viable. And as koisks come, the cost will reduce to Re 1 per approval or even less.

Layout of the receipt the citizen will get for registering YES/NO

Registration of citizen's opinion on the law
(Fee : Rs 3)

Dear PM,

I advice you to consider my YES/NO as follows - The Citizen.

Proposal Number : 20080702.07889

Proposal Name : Procedure to replace SC-Cj

Name of the law : ----

Clause Number : ----

Opinion : YES

Date passed/proposed : 2008-07-02

Receipt Number : 3245-345-01

Date : 28/03/2001

Citizen's Voter Card : 67897899

Citizen's Name : Prakash Mehta

Clerk's name, number, sign Suresh Pandya/67-092/S Pandya

Citizen's Thumb Print

Following is the ward-wise list Collector will make for every law , proposal every Monday

List of citizens who registered YES on proposal #20070702.345 as on Jul-28-2008

<u>Election Card No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Receipt No</u>
1372016	Kalra, Brij M	95499
1664672	Amin, Vrijlal	84709
2185188	Dhillon, Jay	58783
2604239	Mehta, Vimal	74022
3644667	Pathak, Surekha	14964
4210275	Holkar, Babu	19675
4633510	Ramesh, P	42995
4020310	Khan, Akbar	62586
5637330	Divakar, Sudhir	57412
5652714	Patel, Navinchandra	74898
6124705	Parekh, Sudha	99653
9002112	Singh, Jasvir	62714
9353809	Singh, H	56375
8141273	Divan, H	49508
TOTAL	17	

List of citizens who registered YES on proposal #20070702.345 as on Jul-28-2008

<u>Election Card No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Receipt No</u>
1026247	Divan, Sudhir	58783
2488964	Mehta, Vimal	84709
4731887	Jain, Bimal	62586
5745430	Patel, Suhas	74898
5770579	Khan, Suhel	95499
5773218	Sai, Samir	14964
8631544	Shankar, P	42995
8680565	Khan, Suleman	74022
8680962	Seth, Vineet	19675
9303822	Singh, Jasvinder	57412
TOTAL	10	

Following is the consolidated summary Collector will make for every proposal, law on every Monday

Date : July-29-2008
Proposal Number : 20080702.345
Proposal Title : Procedure to replace SC-CJ
District Name : Ahmedabad District
No. of YES : 06,30,245
Total Voters : 34,17,345
% of Total : 18.44 %

Following is the consolidated summary Cabinet Secretary of collector will make for every proposal, law on every Monday

Date : July-29-2008
Proposal Number : 20080702.345
Proposal Title : Procedure to replace SC-CJ
District Name : Ahmedabad District
No. of YES : 06,30,245
Total Voters : 34,17,345
% of Total : 18.44 %

3. Second MRCM demand : Giving rent from IIMA, JNU, airports, all GoI plots, mineral mines, crude wells to Citizens and Military

National Level Govt Order 1 : Registering citizens Approvals for NLRO candidates

#	Procedure for	Procedure / instruction
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter of India This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.
2	PM	PM would appoint an IAS officer as NLRO (National Land Rent Officer) .
3	CS (Cabinet Secretary)	If any citizen wishes to be NLRO, he may appear in person or place affidavit before CS. The CS is hereby ordered to accept his candidacy for NLRO after taking fee same as deposit amount for MP election. CS will issue him a serial number.
4	CS	The CS may assign above task to any class-1 officer.
5	Talati	A citizen can come in person to Talati's office, pay Rs 3 fee and approves at most five persons for NLRO position. The Talati will enter his approvals in the computer and issue him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on Govt website as decided by the CS or Collector with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.

6	CS	On every Monday, CS publish approval counts for each candidate.
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National Level Govt Order 2: Replacement of NLRO

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	The word citizen would mean a registered voter of India This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.
2	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then PM will expel the existing NLRO and appoint the person with highest approval count as NLRO.
3	PM	If the person on the seat has come by approvals, and the person with highest approval must have 2% more approvals than existing one, then and then only the PM will appoint the person with highest approvals for that position.
4	PM	If the person's approval is below 33%, then PM may replace him with his appointee. But as long as approval is above 33% , PM will not replace him with his appointee.

National Level Govt Order 3 : Ownership of plots under GoI (Ordinance)

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	Supreme Court judges , High Court judges, PM, all citizens	The Citizens of India hereby decide and declare the plot of IIMA, plots of all IIMs and the plot of JNU as the property jointly and equally owned by the Citizens of India. These plots are NOT property of the State or the State of India or the Union of India or any other private/GoI party, but these plots are property of the Citizens of India. Further, all the plots of all UGC funded universities and colleges not owned by private companies or trusts are declared as the property of the citizens of India. All the officers and judges of India, including the PM, all the High Court judges and all the Supreme Court judges, are hereby requested NOT to admit any plea that opposes this decision and verdict of the Citizens of India.
2	SCJs, HCJs, PM, All citizens	<p>All plots under following Ministries/Dept will come under NLRO :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism • Airports, all buildings owned by Air India and Indian Airlines • IIMs, all UGC funded colleges and universities under Central Govt except those teaching science and engineering • Ministry Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution • Ministry of Human Resource Development • Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Information, Films and Publicity • Ministry of Information Technology • Ministry of Rural Development • Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries • Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment • Ministry of Textiles • Ministry of Tourism and Culture • Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation • Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports • National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) • Planning Commission • Ministry of Coal • Dept of Mines • Ministry of Petroleum

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept of Family Welfare • Dept of Poverty Alleviation • Dept of Urban Development • Dept Women and Child Development • Dept of Wasteland Development • Dept of Small Scale Industries • Dept of Culture • Dept of Industrial Development and Policy Promotion • Dept of Animal Husbandry and Dairying • Ministry of Food Processing Industry • Dept of Consumer Affairs • All forests
3	NLRO	<p>NLRO will have no jurisdiction over plots under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private persons or companies or trusts • State Govt or Cities or Districts. • Military • Courts , Dept of Company Affairs, • Police, Prisons • Railways, Bus Stations • Govt Schools till class XII • Dept of Posts, Dept of Telecommunications • tax collection offices • Dept of Space , Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dept of Science and Tech, Dept of Electronics, Dept of Atomic Energy • Ministry of External Affairs • Dept of Public Enterprises , Dept of Heavy Industry, Dept of Steel , Dept of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals • Dept of Agriculture and Co-operation , Dept of Fertilizers, Dept of Food and Civil Supplies, Dept Agricultural Research and Education, Dept of Sugar and Edible Oils • Reserve Bank, All Nationalized Banks, Dept of Currency, Coinage and Stamps • Dept of Supply, Dept of Revenue, Audit and Statistics, Dept of Economic Affairs, Dept of Expenditure, Dept of Commerce, Ministry of Grievances and Pensions • Ministry of Water, Resources • Dept of Ports, Shipping • President of India, Vice President, Cabinet , Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs • UPSC, Election Commission • Dept of Roads, Surface Transport • Ministry of Power • Ministry of Labor • Dept of Health • Public Works
4	PM, All citizens	Through an Executive Order, PM may transfer any plot under Central Govt or Central Govt undertakings to NLRO. But to transfer the plots away NLRO , the PM would need approval majority of MPs. In addition, citizens using Approvals of 51% of all citizens-voters of India may transfer any mines, oil wells, and Govt plots to NLRO.
5	PM, All officers	All IITs, NITs and IISc shall be made part of DRDO, and the DRDO director shall be the Chief Officer of these colleges or shall appoint Deputy Chief Officers in these colleges to run the day today operations. The colleges teaching science and engineering

		will come under Ministry of Science and will not come under NLRO.
6	----	This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.

National Level Govt Order 4 : Collection of rents from GoI owned plots (Ordinance)

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	NLRO	<p>For the unused land, NLRO will divide the land in plots of appropriate sizes as he seems most profitable. NLRO will hold auction for each plot. The conditions for auction will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lease will be for 5, 10, 15 , 20 or 25 years as decided by NLRO. • The lease cannot be more than 25 years. • The bidders will give bids for monthly rent and bidding period which can be less than maximum lease period. • So bids will be in (monthly rent , months lease) format. • One person can submit multiple bids. • Minimum lease period will be 12 months. • The weight of the bid will $\text{Monthly_Rent} / \log(\text{Lease_In_Months})$. • i.e. • more the rent, higher the weight and longer the lease, lesser the weight. • The bids will be open • The NLRO will give the plot as per weight of the bids.
2	NLRO	During the lease time, NLRO will revise the rent every 3 years based on % change in the land prices in the 1sq km area around that plot and % change in prime lending interest rate from the day the plot was leased and the day when rent revision occurs.
3	NLRO	<p>After the lease time is over, NLRO will hold a fresh auction, where in existing lease holder will get benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his weight will get multiplied by 1.1 to 1.5 depending on number of years he has paid rent. • he may increase his bid within 3 months after auction is over.
4	NLRO	But if existing lease holder loses the auction, then he can move or sell the fixtures on that land. But he will need to vacate that land.
5	NLRO	If the plot is held by an existing entity, the entity will get 25% plus $(25\% * \text{lease in months} / 300)$, maximum of 50% , bonus in the bid i.e. its bid will be multiplied with 1.25 to 1.50 , but no more.
6	NLRO	If the plot is currently being used and occupied , NLRO will take the mean land price in past 3 years of sale in 1 km area round the plot and decide the price of plot and set $(\text{market_price} * \text{prime_interest_rate} / 3)$ as yearly rent for next 10 years. The rents will be revised every 3 years. After 10 years, rules stated from clause-1 onwards of this section will apply
7	NLRO	NLRO will give 34% of rent collected to Defense Minister for the purpose of strengthening Military and providing weapons and weapon-use education to all citizens.
8	NLRO	NLRO will dispatch 33% of the rent collected every month to the citizens residing in the State for past 10 years with limit of twice the amount received by citizens of India in last year. NLRO will dispatch rest of rent collected every month to the citizens of India.

9	NLRO	<p>One year after this law is passed, the rent a person obtains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> will increase by 33% if he has no kids will decrease by 33% if he has more than (2 daughters, 1 son) or (1 daughter, 1 son) or 2 sons or 3 daughters and in which youngest kid is born 1 year after the law is passed
7	NLRO	The rent paid will be 33% higher for men above 60 and women above 55 ; and will be 66% higher for men above 75 and women above 70.
8	NLRO	No rent shall be paid to child below 7 years ; the rent to citizens between 7 to 14 will be 1/rd the normal and between 14 and 18 will be 2/3rd of the normal rent paid. .
9	NRLO	If a citizen believes that particular occupant or lease holders of plots should get x% discounts, then he may prepare the list of the plots and occupants and submit the list to Cabinet Secretary for a fee. If over 1% of citizen-voter register YES on the list then NLRO will put the list before Tahsil Juries, each Jury consisting of 12 citizens chosen at random from Tahsils all over India. If over 75% of Tahsil Juries approve the list then NLRO will issue exemption order. But if over 10% of all citizens register NO, then exemption order will be canceled and the privilege to demand rent exemption of the 1% persons who had asked for rent exemption will be suspended for 10 years.
10	---	This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.

National Level Govt Order-5 : Collection of Mines' Royalties

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	All Dept Secretaries	All the Department Secretaries who are in-charge of mines or crude oil wells or collecting royalties from mines or crude oil wells are ordered to send the royalties collected to NLRO
2	NLRO	The NLRO shall divide the royalties amongst Military, the citizens residing in the State and citizens of India in the same ratio as Land Rent described in the Ordinance dealing with distribution of Land Rent
3	----	This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.

Drafts at State Level

Similar to the Draft at National Level. The rent is divided in the exact same way as in National Level law.

4. Third MRCM demand, promise at National Level : Procedure to replace PM

National Level Govt Order 1: Registering citizens Approvals for PM candidates

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.
2	Cabinet Secretary	If any citizen of India above 25 years of age wishes to become PM, he can appear before Cabinet Secretary who would issue him a serial number after taking filing fee same as

		deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 5 fee , and approves at most five persons for the PM position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Cabinet Secretary	On every Monday, the Cabinet Secretary will publish Approval counts for each candidate.
6	PM	<p>The first PM may count his approval count as higher of the following two</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of citizens who have approved him • sum of votes obtained by Loksabha MPs who have supported him
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval 2% above the Approvals existing PM has, then existing PM may resign and ask MPs to appoint approved person as new PM.
8	Loksabha MPs	The MPs may elect the person stated in clause-7 as new PM.
9	PM	For the next PMs who have become PM via clause-3, the Approval count will be only the number of citizens who have approved him.

State Level Govt Order : Registering citizens Approvals for CM candidates

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.
2	Cabinet Secretary	If any citizen of India above 25 years of age wishes to become CM, he can appear before Cabinet Secretary and CS would issue him a serial number after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MLA election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 5 fee , and approves at most five persons for the CM position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Cabinet Secretary	On every Monday, the Cabinet Secretary will publish Approval counts for each candidate.
6	CM	The first CM shall count his approval count as higher of the following two <ul style="list-style-type: none">• number of citizens who have approved him• sum of votes obtained by the MLAs who have supported him
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval 2% (of ALL registered voters) above the approval count the existing CM has, then existing CM may resign and ask MLAs to appoint the person approved by the citizens as new CM.
8	MLAs	The MLAs may elect the person stated in clause-7as new CM.
9	CM	For the next CMs who have become CM via clause-3, the Approval count shall be only the number of citizens who have approved him.

Layout of the receipt when a citizen registers his approvals

Approval For Prime Minister (Fee : Rs 3)

Dear MPs,

I advice you to appoint any of the below mentioned individuals as the PM - The Citizen.

Receipt Number : 3245-345-01
Date : 28/03/2001
Citizen's Ration Card Number : 67897899
Citizen's Name : Prakash Mehta

Candidates Approved

Number	Name
004	Jasbir. Singh
045	Rajesh Shah
078	Hari Sawant

Clerk's name, number, sign Suresh Pandya/67-092/S Pandya
Citizen's Thumb Print

Layout of the receipt when a citizen cancels his approvals

Withdrawing the Approval For Water Guard (Fee : ZERO)

Dear MPs,

I am withdrawing approvals for the following candidates - The Citizen.

Receipt Number : 3245-763-56
Date : 30/04/2001
Citizen's Ration Card Number : 67897899
Citizen's Name : Prakash Mehta

Candidates Disapproved

Number	Name
004	Jasbir Singh
078	Hari Sawant

Clerk's name, number, sign Suresh Pandya/67-092/S Pandya
Citizen's Thumb Print

A sample of the list that each candidate will get

Approval Counts for PM June 2008			
Candidate Name : Singh, Jasbir			
Candidate Number : 1205			
Citizens who approved you last month : 245,673			
Citizens Approved you this month : 10			
Citizens who withdrew their Approval : 5			
No. of citizens who have approved you : 12,12,24,678 out of 72,34,54,676			
% of citizens who have approved you : 16.75%			

New Approvals	.	.	.
.	Card No	Name	Receipt No.
1	2158112	Divan, Sudhir	21851
2	2350222	Mehta, Vimal	58783
3	2885461	Jain, Bimal	40203
4	3156068	Patel, Suhas	13720
5	3737486	Khan, Suhel	42995
6	4040625	Sai, Samir	36446
7	4514433	Shankar, P	56375
8	4759652	Khan, Suleman	57412
9	5176682	Seth, Vineet	99653
10	5311764	Singh, Jasvinder	19675
.	New Approvals	10	.

Recalls	.	.	.
.	Card No	Name	Receipt No.
1	4020310	Khan, Akbar	14964
2	4210275	Holkar, Babu	19675
3	4633510	Ramesh, P	42995
4	5637330	Divakar, Sudhir	57412
5	5652714	Patel, Navinchandra	74898
.	Approvals Removed	.	5

Is fee of Rs 3 sufficient?

Now can cost be covered in the Rs 2 to Rs 5 charged by the Registrar? Yes. First, the cost is a non-issue as the fee is voluntarily paid by the citizen who intends to file an approval or a disapproval. It may or may not bring the desired result every time, but that is true for every known administrative procedure. Lets take some details of cost. Consider one clerk, with a Personal Computer and a printer. How many receipts will that clerk print in a day, and what will be the cost to support him?

Time clerk took to enter the information	= at most 3 minutes
Number of entries a clerk can make in an hour	= over $60/3 = 20$
Number of hours a clerk will work in a day	= 7 hrs/day
Number of forms a clerk can fill in a day	= $20 * 7 = 140$
Expenses (Stationary etc) to print 140 receipts	= less than Rs 50
Rent of Computer, Printer per day	= less than Rs 50
Maximum (Salary etc) expense of a clerk per day	= Rs 250
Costs of printing 140 Receipt	= less than Rs 350
Cost (Salary + Stationary) per Allocation	= less than Rs 2.50

5. Fourth MRCM demand, promise : Procedure to replace Supreme Court Chief judge

Govt Order 1 : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for Nationally recognized Jurist

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter. This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it, and after which, all SCJs sign this GO
2	Cabinet Secretary	If any citizen of India wishes to become NRJ (Nationally Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the Cabinet Secretary, the Secretary would accept his candidacy for NRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the NRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 34% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in India, then PM will appoint him as NRJ
8	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) and the Approval count is 2% more than all NRJs, then PM may send the name of the most approved NRJ to the Chief Judge of India asking him if he is appropriate for the position of Supreme Court Chief judge.

Govt Order 2 : Resignation of PM/MPs

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM , all Loksabha MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the CJI and every other SCJs recommend that the most approved NRJ should be new CJI, and the existing CJI resigns, within 30 days, then and then only the PM may appoint that NRJ as Chief Justice of India.• However, if any one of the Supreme Court judge refuses to accept appointment of NRJ as the Chief judge, or gives no response within 30 days, then PM and all MPs may resign and declare new election.
2	---	This GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it and after which all SCJs sign on it.

6. Allow us commons to register YES/NO on PILs

Govt Order : to be signed by PM or CM, and will become effective after all SCJs sign this GO

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter
2	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and provides a PIL number, and specifies his YES/NO on that PIL, the Talati would enter his YES/NO approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. The Talati would also let the citizens change their preferences. The fee for BPL card holder will be Re 1/-.
3	Collector, Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences. The Collector will provide the necessary infrastructure for this.
4	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Tahsil-wise YES/NO counts for PILs for which there has been registration of over 10000 YES/NO
5	---	For the purpose of information, it is hereby stated that the YES/NO count will not be binding on the judges. And this GO will become operational after over 50% of all citizens of India register YES on it.

7. Trial by Commons

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter
2	District	If any citizen of India above 21 years personally comes to District Collector, and pays a

	Collector	deposit same as that of MP election, and demands to be registered as “Agree to Trial by Commons” at District Level, State Level or National Level with a sworn affidavit, DC will register him as “Agree to Trial by Commons” at District Level, State Level or National Level. DC will put his name , photo and details on the GoI website.
3	---	If a person is registered as “Agree to Trial By Commons”, his passport will be cancelled and all officers are instructed to ensure that he cannot leave India.
3	Talati	If a citizen is registered “Agree to Trial by Citizen” at District, State or National level, then any citizen-voter in that District, State or India can pay Rs 3 at Talati’s officer and demand imprisonment for 1,2,3 ... 100 years, and demand a fine of any amount. Talati will register his demand and issue a receipt. A demand for imprisonment of upto N years will mean “imprison for N, but no more than N years”.
4	Talati	The Talati will allow a citizen to change his demand for a fee of Rs 3/-. The Talati will also allow the citizen to cancel his demand for free. The demand to impose a fine of Rs X shall mean “fine of Rs X, but no more than Rs X”.
5	PM	If a person is registered as “Agree to Trial by Commons” at District, State, national level and if over 50% citizens of a District have demanded imprisonment of N years, PM shall imprison that person for N years. If over 50% citizens of a District, State, Nation have demanded fine of Rs X, PM shall confiscate his property upto Rs X. If his properties are worth less than Rs X, then rest will be converted into debt with interest of prime rate and will be taken from his future income after leaving lowest possible amount to support life with him
6	----	An explanation: say there are 10,00,000 citizen-voters in a District of which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200,000 demanded imprisonment of 5 years • 100,000 demanded imprisonment of 6 years • 250,000 demanded imprisonment of 7 years • 200,000 demanded imprisonment of 8 years • rest 450,000 did not demand any prison sentence
7	----	(explanation continued) Then PM shall imprison him for 6 years as that is the highest prison sentence approved by over 50% of the citizen-voters. The PM will use same method to decide fine.
8	PM	If a person is sentenced by a District, but over 33% of all citizen-voters in the State demand cancellation of his sentence, the PM shall acquit him. If a person is sentenced by a District, but over 33% of all citizen-voters in the State demand cancellation in his sentence, the PM shall acquit him. But if over 51% of citizen-voters of India confirm his sentence, PM shall re-impose the sentence.
9	PM	If a person is sentenced by a District, but over 33% of all citizen-voters in India demand cancellation of his sentence, the PM shall acquit him.

8. Jury System in Lower Courts

Draft of GO to be signed by PM, to be applied after sign of ALL SCjs

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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	----	This ordinance shall applicable only after every SCJ has approved it. If even one SCJ refuses to sign it, the PM may resign.
.	.	Section-1 : Appointment and replacement of Jury Administrator
1	CM	Within 2 days after passing this law, the CMs shall appoint one Registrar for entire State and one JA (Jury Administrator) per District.
2	Talati, Talati's clerk	A citizen residing in a District can present his ID and specify the serial numbers of (at most 5) candidates he Approves for the position of Jury Administrator in his District. The clerk will enter the requests in the systems and give the receipt to the citizen. The citizen to change his choices any day. The clerk shall charge a fee of Rs 3/-
3	CM	If any candidate is approved by highest number of citizen-voters and over 50% of ALL citizen-voters, the CM will appoint him as new JA for that District within 2 days. If any candidate is approved by over 25% of ALL citizen-voters and his approval count is 2% more than existing JA, the CM will appoint him as new JA within 2 days.
4	CM	With approval of over 51% of ALL citizen voters in that State, the CM can cancel clause-2 and clause-3 and appoint his own JA for 5 years.
5	PM	With approval of over 51% of ALL citizen voters in India, the PM can cancel clause-2, clause-3 and above clause-4 for entire state or some of the districts and appoint JA for 5 years.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-2 : Formation of Grand Jury
6	JA	Using the voter list, the JA will, in a public meeting, randomly select 40 citizens above age of 35 from the voter-list of District, State or Nation as the Grand Jurors, from which he can exclude any 10 after interview so that finally there are 30 Grand Jurors. If the Jurors is appointed by CM or PM under clause-4 or clause-5 he may select up to 60 citizens and exclude 30.
7	JA	In the first set of Grand Jurors, JA will retire the first 10 Grand Jurors every 10 days and select 10 more using random selection from voter list of District or State or Nation.
8	JA	The JA cannot use any electronic device to select a number randomly. He will use the procedure detailed by CM. If CM has not specified the procedure, he will select as follow. Suppose JA has to choose a number between 1 and a four digit number - ABCD. Then JA will have 4 rounds of dice-throw for each digit. In a round if the digit he needs to select is between 0-5, then he will use only 1 dice and if the digit he needs to select is between 0-9, he will use 2 dices. The number selected will be 1 less than the number which comes in case of single-dice throw and 2 less in case of double-dice throw. If the throw of the dices exceeds the highest digit he needs, he will throw the dices again.. Example - Suppose JA needs to select a page in a book, which has 3693 pages. Then JA will execute 4 rounds. In the 1st round he will use 1 dice as he needs to select a number between 0-3. If the dice shows 5 or 6, he will throw the dice again. If the dice show 3, the number selected is 3-1=2, and JA will proceed to second round. In the second round, he needs to select a number between 0-6. So he will throw two dices. If the sum exceeds 8, he will throw the dices again. If the sum is suppose 6, the second digit selected is 6 - 2 = 4. Like that, suppose the dices in 4 rounds show 3, 5, 10 and 2. Then JA will select digits as (3-1), (5 -2), (10-2), (2-1) i.e. page number 2381. The JA should use different citizens to throw dices. Suppose the voter-list has B books, the largest book has P pages and all pages have N entries. Then using above method or method described by CM, JA will select 3 random numbers between 1-B, 1-P and 1-N. Now suppose selected book has less than that many pages or the selected page has fewer entries. Then he will again select a numbers between 1-B, 1-P and 1-N.
9	JA	The Grand Jurors will meet on every Saturday and Sunday. They may meet on more days if over 15 Grand Jurors approve. The number must be "over 15", even when less than 30 Grand Jurors are present. The meetings, if happen, must start at 11am and last till at least

		5pm. The Grand Juror will get Rs. 200 per day he attends. The maximum payment a Grand Juror can get for his 1 month term will be Rs 2000. The JA will issue the checks 2 months after a Grand Juror completes the term. If the Grand Juror is out of district, he shall get Rs 400 per day of stay and if he is out state, he shall get Rs 800 per day of stay. In addition, they will get Rs 5 per kilometer of the distance between their home and court. The CM , PM may change the compensation as per inflation. All rupee amounts written in this clause and this law use WPI given by RBI in Jan-2008 and JA can change the amounts every six months using latest WPI.
10	JA	If a Grand Juror is absent on a meeting, he will not get Rs 100 for that day and may loose up to thrice his amount to be paid. The individuals who are Grand Jurors 30 days later will decide the fine.
11	JA	JA will start the meting at 11am. The JA arrive in the room before 10.30am. If a Grand Juror fails to arrive before 10:30am, JA will not allow him to attend the meeting and mark him absent.
.	.	.
.	.	Section 3: Charging a citizen
13	JA	<p>If any person, be a private person or District Prosecutor, has complaint against any other person, he can write to all or some Grand Jurors. The complainer must specify the remedy he wishes. The remedy can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining possession of a property • obtaining monetary compensation from the accused • imprisoning the accused for certain number of years/months.
14	JA	If over 15 Grand Jurors, in a meeting, issue an invitation, the citizen may appear. The Grand Jurors may or may not invite the accused and complainer.
15	JA	If over 15 Grand Jurors declare that there is some merit in the complaint, the JA will call a Jury consisting of 12 citizens above age of 35 chosen at random from the district to examine the complaint. The JA will select more than 12 citizens randomly, and send them summons to them, and of those who arrive, the JA will select 12 at random. He will use same random selection method as used to select Grand Jurors
16	JA	JA will ask the Chief District Judge to appoint one or more Judges to preside over the case. If the property in dispute is worth above Rs 25 lakhs or compensation claim is above Rs 100,000 and/or the maximum prison sentence is above 12 months, the JA will request Chief Judge to appoint 3 judges or else he will request Chief Judge to appoint 3 Judges for the case. The Chief Judge's decision on appointing number of Judges in the case will be final.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-4 : Conducting a trial
17	Presiding Judge	The trial will go from 11am to 4pm. The trial will start only after all 12 Jurors and the complainer have arrived. If any party has not arrived, the parties who have arrived must wait till 4pm and then only they can go home.
18	Presiding Judge	The Judge will allow the complainer to speak for 1 hour, during which no can interrupt. Then Judge will allow the employee to speak for 1 hour during which no one can interrupt. Like this, the Judge will alternate case. The case will go on like this on every day.
19	Presiding Judge	The case will go for at least 2 days. On the 3rd or later, if over 7 Jurors declare that they have heard enough, the case will go on for 1 more day. If on the next day, over 7 out of 12 Jurors declare that they would like to hear more arguments, the case will go on till over 7 say that case should end.

20	Presiding Judge	On the last day, after both parties have presented the case for 1 hour each, the Jurors will deliberate for at least 2 hours. If after 2 hours, over 7 Jurors say that they need no more deliberation, the Judge will ask each to declare his verdict.
21	Grand Jurors	In case a Juror or a party does not show up or shows up late, the Grand Jurors after 3 months will decide the fine, which can be up to Rs 5000 or 5% of his wealth, whichever is higher.
22	Presiding Judge	In case of fine, each Juror will state the fine he thinks is appropriate, and MUST be less than the legal limit. If it is higher than legal limit, the Judge shall take it as legal limit. The Judge will arrange the fine amounts stated in increasing order, and take the 3rd highest fine, i.e. fine that is approved by over 8 out of 12 Jurors, as the fine collectively imposed by the Jury.
22	Presiding Judge	In case of prison sentence, the Judge will arrange the sentence lengths cited by Jurors which must be below the maximum sentence as stated in the Law accused is charged with breaking, in increasing order. And the Judge will take the 3rd highest sentence i.e. prison sentence approved by over 8 out 12 Jurors, as the prison sentence collectively decided by the Jury.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-5 : The judgment, execution and appeal
23	District Police Chief	The District Police Chief or policemen designated by him will execute the fine and/or imprisonments as given by the Judge and approved by the Jurors.
24	District Police Chief	If 4 or more Jurors do NOT ask for any confiscation or fine or prison sentence, the Judge will declare the accused as innocent and the District Police Chief will take no action against him.
25	Accused, Complainer	Either party will have 30 days to appeal against the verdict in the State's High Court or the Supreme Court of India.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-6 : Protection of Fundamental Rights of the Citizens
26	All Govt Employees	No Govt employee will impose any fine or prison sentence without consent of over 8 out of 12 Jurors of the Lower Courts, unless approved by the Jurors of High Courts or the Jurors or Supreme Court. No Govt employee will imprison any citizen for more than 24 hours without approval of over 15 out 30 District or State Grand Jurors.
27	To everyone	The Jurors will decide the facts as well as intensions, and shall also interpret the laws as well the Constitution.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-7 : Suspension of Jury Trial in a State or District
28	PM	With permission of over 50% of all citizens in India, the PM may suspend Jury System in a State for 4 years and all Trials in that state will be conducted by the Juries of any of neighboring States chosen by PM.
29	CM	With permission of over 50% of all citizens in a State, the CM may suspend Jury System in a District for 4 years and all Trials in that District will be conducted by the Juries any of the neighboring Districts chosen by PM.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-6 : To increase awareness of citizens about Courts
30	JA	For every case, JA may summon 10-50 citizens of age 18-55 at random to “observe the

		case”. These chosen citizens will have to attend every date of the court for which they will be paid Rs 100/- per day. In case of absence, JA will issue a fine of Rs 500 per absence , which majority of Grand Jurors may cancel.
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9. Procedure to replace District Police Chief

Draft of Govt Order to be signed by CM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	State Election Commissioner	The SEC is hereby requested to hold co-election of District Police Chief (DPC), whenever a District is undergoing general election of District Panchayat, Tahsil Panchayat, Gram Panchayat or City Corporation or any District wide election
2	SEC	Any citizen of India above 30 years who has worked in Military for over 5 years, Police for even 1 day, as Govt Servant for 10 years or has cleared GPSC or UPSC written exam, or ever won the election of MLA or MP or Corporator or District Panchayat Member will be able register himself as candidate for DPC..
3	SEC	SEC will put a ballot box for election of DPC
4	Citizen	A citizen-voter may vote for any of the candidates
5	CM	if any candidates obtains votes of over 50% of ALL registered citizen-voters (all, not just those who voted), then CM may resign or may appoint the person with highest votes as the new DPC in the District for next 4 years
6	CM	Within this 4 year tenure, if any other candidates gets over 50% of ALL citizen-voters in any election, the CM will replace the existing DPC and appoint the winning candidate as DPC.
7	CM	With approval of over 50% of ALL citizen-voters in the State, the CM may suspend the election in a District for 4 years and appoint DPC he approves in that District
8	CM	If a person has been appointed as DPC of more than one district by CM, he shall get salary as same. But if he is appointed DPC of more than one District by citizens, CM shall pay him salary of all the Districts
8	CM	A person can become DPC of at most 3 Districts in a State and at most 10 Districts in whole of India. If he is DPC for more than 3 Districts in a State or more than 10 Districts in India, CM can remove him from the position of DPC in any of the Districts to bring him under this limit.
9	CM, DPC	A person cannot serve as DPC for over 8 years in a District as elected or appointed DPC total in his life time. He may serve as DPC in other Districts though after 8 year limit expires in one district.

Draft of GO to be signed by PM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	State Election Commissioner, Central Election Commissioner	The CEC and SEC are hereby requested to hold co-election of District Police Chief (DPC), whenever a District is undergoing general election of MP, MLA, District Panchayat, Tahsil Panchayat, Gram Panchayat or City Corporation or any District wide election.
2-9	.	[same as state level drafts]
10	PM	With approval of 50% of ALL citizen-voters of India, the PM may suspend all or some DPC in a State and suspend co-elections for 2 years, and appoint DPC of his choice.

10. Jury System over Lower Court Judge

Draft of GO to be signed by PM after approval of over 50% of citizens, and to be applied after sign of each and every single SCjs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	If any citizen has complaint against a Lower Court Judge except Principal Judge, he can file the complaint before the Grand Jury of that District
2	DJA	If over 75% of Grand Jurors cite that complaints needs examination by Jurors, then District Jury Administrator would summon 12 Jurors to review the complaint
3	HC-CJ	If over 75% of the Jurors cite that the judge is not worthy of serving the citizens, the HC-CJ will expel him
4	---	Either party, the complainer or accused may approach High Court , who may change the judgment of the Jury
5	---	Either party, the complainer or accused, may approach Supreme Court , who may change the judgment of the High Court

11. Jury System over Policemen

Draft of GO to be signed by CM after approval of over 50% of citizens

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	If any citizen has complaint against a Policemen below District Police Chief, he can file the

		complaint before the Grand Jury of that District
2	DJA	If over 75% of Grand Jurors cite that complaints needs examination by Jurors, then District Jury Administrator would summon 12 Jurors to review the complaint
3	CM	If over 75% of the Jurors cite that the policeman is not worthy of serving the citizens, the CM will expel the policeman
4	---	Either party, the complainer or accused may approach High Court , who may change the judgment of the Jury
5	---	Either party, the complainer or accused, may approach Supreme Court , who may change the judgment of the High Court

12. Procedure to replace RBI Governor

Govt Order 1 : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for Nationally recognized Jurist

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter. CS would mean Cabinet Secretary or any IAS officer deputed by him for the task specified in this GO. RBI would mean Reserve Bank of India and RBIG would mean RBI Governor.
2	CS (Cabinet Secretary)	If any citizen of India wishes to become RBIG (Governor of Reserve Bank of India) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS (or officer deputed by CS) would accept his candidacy for RBIG after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for RBIG position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would give him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved. The CS will specify the form layout and other details.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on GoI website at the link given by CS with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then PM will appoint him as RBIG

13. Procedure to replace High Court Chief Judge

State Level Govt Order 1 : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for State Recognized Jurist

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter, CS would mean State Govt's Cabinet Secretary of officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO, SRJ means State Recognized Jurist, HCCj means appointed High Court Chief judge and HCCJ means High Court Chief Judge with approvals of over 50% citizens
2	CS	If any citizen of India wishes to become SRJ (State Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for SRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the SRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 34% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then CM will appoint him as SRJ. SRJ shall have no salary or perks or powers.
8	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) and the Approval count is 2% more than all NRJs, then CM may send the name of the most approved SRJ to the Chief judge of India asking him if he is appropriate for the position of High Court Chief Judge.

State Level Govt Order 2 : Resignation of PM/MPs

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	CM , all MLAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the HC-Cj and every other HCjs recommend that the most approved SRJ should be new HC-CJ, and the existing HC-Cj resigns, within 30 days, then and then only the CM may ask SC-Cj to appoint that SRJ as High Court Chief Judge• However, if any one of the Supreme Court judges refuses to accept appointment of SRJ as the Chief judge, or gives no response within 30 days, then CM and all MLAs may resign and call for new new election.

National Level Govt Order

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	With permission of over 51% of citizen-voters in India, the PM can suspend the procedure to register YES/NO and/or approve any officers , judges, Ministers or persons for any positions in the entire State or some Districts of that State

14. Procedure to replace Sessions Court Principal Judge

State Level Govt Order 1 : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for District Recognized Jurist

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter, DC would mean District Collector or officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO, DRJ means District Recognized Jurist, SCPj means appointed Sessions Court Principal judge and SCPJ means High Court Chief Judge with approvals of over 50% citizens
2	Collector	If any citizen of India wishes to become DRJ (District Recognized Jurist) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the Collector, the Collector would accept his candidacy for DRJ after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen of that district comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the DRJ position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 34% of ALL registered citizen-voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then CM will appoint him as DRJ.

8	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 50% of ALL registered voters (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval) and the Approval count is 2% more than all NRJs, then CM may send the name of the most approved DRJ to the Chief judge of State High Court asking him if he is appropriate for the position of Principal Sessions judge in that District.
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State Level Govt Order 2 : Resignation of PM/MPs

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	CM , all MLAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the HCCj and every other HCjs recommend that the most approved DRJ should be new Sessions Court Principal judge, and the existing SCPj resigns, within 30 days, then and then only the CM may ask HC-Cj to appoint that DRJ as Principal Sessions Judge• However, if any one of the High Court judge refuses to accept appointment of DRJ as the Principal Sessions judge, or gives no response within 30 days, then CM and all MLAs may resign and call for a new election.
2	CM	With permission of over 51% of citizen-voters in the State, the CM can suspend the procedure to register YES/NO and/or approve DRJs in and/or approve any officers in a District.

National Level Govt Order

#	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	With permission of over 51% of citizen-voters in India, the PM can suspend the procedure to register YES/NO and/or approve any officers in the entire State or some Districts of that State

15. Procedure to replace District Education Officer

State Level Govt Order : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for DEO

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word parent would mean a father or mother with a kid between age 0 to 18 who should also be a registered voter in that district ; DC means District Collector or officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO DEO means District Education Officer.
2	Collector	If any citizen of India wishes to become DEO (District Education Officer) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the DC, the DC would accept his candidacy for DEO after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a parent comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the DEO position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the parent on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the parent comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL parents (ALL, not just those who have

		filed their approval) in a district, then CM will appoint him as DEO.
8	CM	A person may become DEO with approval of parents, he may become DEO of more than one Districts. He may become DEO of at most 5 districts in the State and at most 20 districts in India. A person cannot be DEO of one District for over 8 years in his life. In case he is DEO of more than one district, he will get salaries , allowances, perks etc for the DEO positions of all those districts.
9	CM	As long as a DEO has approvals of more than 34% parents, CM cannot replace him. But if a DEO's approval goes below 34%, the CM may replace him with the officer of his choice.
10	DEO	DEO shall administer class1-12 schools and the examination centers in the Districts. The DEO shall get funds from PM, CM and District Panchayat Chief as per the laws made by citizens and MPs, MLAs and District Panchayat members.
11	DEO	DEO will administer education of the following subjects – Maths, Sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English, Hindi, local language, Military History, Law and administrative setup, History of law and administrative setup, Military training and weapon use education
12	DEO	DEO will continue with education of Sanskrit and Social Sciences. But if over 51% of citizens demand discontinuation of this courses, the DEO shall remove them from the compulsory course.
13	DEO	DEO will allow any citizen to become “registered private tutor” for a fee of Rs 100.
14	DEO	DEO will allow any parent to change his child's tutor by filing his name at Talati's office
15	DEO	DEO will conduct 1-4 exams in Mathematics every month for class1-12 students. In addition, he will conduct exams in Sciences, Law and other subjects. The exams will be computerized tests. The list of possible questions for each year/quarter will consists of 10000 to 100000 questions and will be published. The exam will consists of 30-100 questions from that list
16	DEO	DEO will give rewards based on available funds, examination performance to the student and his tutor. The tutor shall receive no other salary from Govt except these payments.

16. Procedure to replace State Education Officer

State Level Govt Order : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for DEO

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word parent would mean a father or mother with a kid between age 0 to 18 who should also be a registered voter in that district ; CS means Cabinet Secretary or officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO SEO means State Education Officer.
2	CS	If any citizen of India wishes to become CS (State Education Officer) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for SEO after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a parent comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the SEO position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the parent on district's website with citizen's voter-

		ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the parent comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	CM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL parents (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval), then CM will appoint him as SEO. His salary and perks will be same as State Cabinet Minister
8	CM	A person may become SEO with approval of parents SEO of more than one State. He may become SEO of at most 5 states in India
9	SEO	SEO will prepare syllabus of all the subjects in State Govt curriculum. In addition, he will prepare list of questions and answers for each subject/year. And he will conduct exam and grading of students in class-V, class-VIII, class-X and class-XII as per the rules made by MLAs or citizens.
10	SEO	SEO will also supervise all colleges and Universities under State Govt except colleges under Dept of Health. He will supervise the colleges as per laws made by the citizens and MLAs, MPs

17. Procedure to replace National Education Officer

National Level Govt Order : Registration of citizens' YES/NO for DEO

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen in this GO would mean a registered voter in that district between age of 18 and 32 or a parent who has kid between the age of 14-18. CS means Cabinet Secretary (Center) or officer he deposes for tasks of this GO NEO means National Education Officer.
2	CS (Center)	If any citizen of India wishes to become NEO (National Education Officer) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for NEO after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a parent or citizen in age group 18-30 comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the NEO position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the parent on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the parent comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	CS	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL parents and citizens in age group 18-35 (ALL, not just those who have filed their approval), then PM will appoint him as NEO. His salary and perks will be same as Cabinet Minister.

8	NEO	NEO will supervise all the Universities and colleges in India under Central Govt, except colleges under Dept of Defense, Dept of Sciences and Dept of Health. He will work as per laws made by citizens or MPs
9	NEO	NFO can recruit officers using written exams, and citizens may expel his officers using Jury Trial.

18. Procedure to replace National Food Officer

National Level Govt Order : Registration of citizens' approval for National Food Officer

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter in India ; CS means Cabinet Secretary or officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO NFO means National Food Officer.
2	CS	If any citizen of India wishes to become NFO (National Food Officer) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for DEO after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the NFO position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the parent on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the parent comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL citizens (all, not just those who have filed their approval) in a district, then PM will appoint him as NFO
8	NFO	NFO will obtain funds from PM. In addition, he may obtain funds from wealth tax and/or income tax laws as approved by majority of all citizens or majority of all MPs. The NFO will purchase only following commodities from farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Corn • Gram, other pulses • Potato, Onions • Kerosene
9	NFO	The NFO shall also maintain warehouses to store the items and will send the items to District Supply Officer in the proportion of the population of District
10	NFO	NFO can recruit officers using written exams, and citizens may expel his officers using Jury Trial.

19. Procedure to replace District Supply Officer and Ration Shop

State Level Govt Order : Registration of citizens' approval for DSO

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter in India ; CS means Cabinet Secretary or officer deputed by him for the tasks of this GO DSO means District Supply Officer.
2	CS	If any citizen of India wishes to become DSO (District Supply Officer) , and he appears in person or via a lawyer with affidavit before the CS, the CS would accept his candidacy for DSO after taking filing fee same as deposit amount for MP election.
3	Talati , (or Talati's Clerks)	If a citizen comes in person to Talati's office, pays Rs 3 fee , and approves at most five persons for the DSO position, the Talati would enter his approvals in the computer and would him a receipt with his voter-id#, date/time and the persons he approved.
4	Talati	The Talati will put the preferences of the citizen on district's website with citizen's voter-ID number and his preferences.
5	Talati	If a the citizen comes to cancel his Approvals, the Talati will cancel one of more of his approvals without any fee.
6	Cabinet Secretary	On every 5th of month, the CS will publish Approval counts for each candidate as on last date of the previous month.
7	PM, MPs	If a candidate gets approval of over 51% of ALL citizens of India (all, not just those who have filed their approval), then PM may appoint him as CERC. If SCjs cancel this appointment, the PM and all MPs may resign and call for fresh election.
8	DSO	DSO will obtain funds from CM and District Panchayat as per the laws passed by MLAs and District Panchayat Members. He will maintain warehouses at District level. He will send the goods obtained from NFO to the ration shops.
9	Talati	If a citizen comes to Talati's office , pays Rs 3 fee and specifies the shop where he wants the ration card goods to be sent, the Talati will enter his choice in the PC and put it on the State Govt website list as decided by the CS. The citizen can change the shop any day.
10	DSO	The DSO will allow any citizen to start ration shop merely by paying Rs 100 registration fee. The DSO will allow citizen to change the ration shop any day. The ration shop will get the goods in proportion to the number of citizens who have subscribed with that shop

20. Filling posts Judgeships by written exams, promotions only

Central Govt Order to ban interviews in appointments in Judgeships

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter in the District
2	Talati	The Talati will enable

3	HC-CJ	For the vacancies in Lower Courts, the HC-CJ may conduct a written exam once every six months and may take only the candidates who got the highest marks and appoint them as Judges in Lower Courts. Or he may take candidates who got highest marks in State Service Commission Exams. HC-CJ need not conduct any interviews. The candidates appearing in exams may be granted additional marks for their services in Military as per laws made by citizens or MPs.
4	HC-CJ	For the vacancies in High Courts, the HC-CJ may take half the candidates from written exams and half from promotions in Lower Courts. For the written exams, he may conduct a written exam once every year and may take only the candidates who got the highest marks and appoint them as Judges in High Courts. Or he may take candidates who got highest marks in State Service Commission Exams. HC-CJ need not conduct any interviews. The candidates appearing in exams may be granted additional marks for their services in Military as per laws made by citizens or MPs. For the vacancies to be filled by promotions, the HC-CJ will go by seniority only and no interviews.

21. Procedures to expel Lower Court Judge

Central Govt Order to enable citizens to expel LCjs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	-	The word citizen would mean a registered voter in the District
2	Five Senior Sessions Judge	If over 50% of the Jurors in a Jury who have worked a Lower Court Judge recommend expulsion of that Judge, the Senior SJ may forward the complain to Grand Jurors
3	Grand Jurors	The Grand Jurors will accept complaints against that judge from any citizen of India or group of citizens. If over 50% of the Grand Jurors agree for a trial against that judge, and PSJ(Principal Sessions Judge) may summon a Jury of 12 or more to review the expulsion demand for that judge.
4	Jurors	The Jurors using majority vote will decide which witnesses to call, and how much time each witness shall get
5	Jurors	The Jurors will give equal amount of time to the Judge under Trial
6	PSJ	If over 75% of Jurors demand expulsion, the PSJ may expel the Judge
7	PSJ	PSJ may expel a judge only using the above procedure and no other way.

22. Recruitment in executive by written exams and no interviews(State)

State Govt Order to abolish interviews

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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1	CM, State Service Commission Chiefs	<p>The CM and State Service Commission will fill following posts in State Govt, all PSUs in State Govts, Panchayats, City Councils and City Corporations executives by written exams only and no interview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All class-VI positions • All class-III positions • All lower court public prosecutors • All positions in executives which are not via promotions, except personal staff of Ministers or Secretary level Officers who will be on temporary basis.
2	State Service Commission Chiefs	In Police Dept and other dept as per the laws made by MLAs and citizens, in addition to written test, Public Service Commission can schedule exams for physical tests.
3	CM, State Service Commission Chiefs	The candidates who have served in Military may be given additional points in exams as decided by MLAs
4	CM, State Service Commission Chiefs	The promotions will be strictly on the basis of seniority in service and no other criteria.
5	CM, State Service Chiefs	The citizens may expel any person in State Govt using Jury Trial involving 24 Jurors, where over 75% of the Jurors consider him as “unfit to serve the citizens”.
6	CM, State Service Chiefs	The citizens may block the promotions of person in State Govt using Jury Trial involving 24 Jurors, 12 from 2 randomly chosen districts, for up to 4 years, where over 75% of the Jurors consider him as “unfit for promotions”.
7	CM	The CM can take away work from any State Govt Employee, unless there is a restriction in the separate law but can expel him only after Jurors’ approvals. The CM may delegate this authority to a class-I officer of his choice.

23. Recruitment in executive by written exams and no interviews (Center)

Central Govt Order to abolish interviews

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM, UPSC	<p>The PM and UPSC will fill following posts in Central Govt, all PSUs in Central Govts, Panchayats, City Councils and City Corporations executives by written exams only and no interview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All class-VI positions • All class-III positions • All lower court public prosecutors • All positions in executives which are not via promotions, except personal staff of Ministers or Secretary level Officers who will be on temporary basis.
2	UPSC	In Police Depts (such as BSF, CRPF etc) and other dept as per the laws made by MLAs and citizens, in addition to written test, Public Service Commission can schedule exams for physical tests.

3	PM, UPSC	The candidates who have served in Military may be given additional points in exams as decided by MPs
4	PM, UPSC	The promotions will be strictly on the basis of seniority in service and no other criteria.
5	PM, UPSC	The citizens may expel any person in State Govt using Jury Trial involving 24 Jurors, where over 75% of the Jurors consider him as “unfit to serve the citizens”.
6	PM, UPSC	The citizens may block the promotions of person in Central Govt using Jury Trial involving 36 Jurors , 12 from three randomly chosen districts of India, for up to 4 years, where over 75% of the Jurors consider him as “unfit for promotions”.
7	----	Recruitment rules in Military will not be effected by this Govt Order
8	PM	The PM can take away work from any Central Govt Employee, unless there is a restriction in the separate law but can expel him only after Jurors’ approvals. The PM may delegate this authority to a class-I officer of his choice.

24. Randomized Transfers (State)

State Govt Order to abolish discretionary transfers

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	CM, State Service Commission Chiefs	Every officer in except in class-I position will be transferred every 2 years within same District and every 6 years to a different District. He cannot be posted in same Tahsil/District where he has worked earlier. The transfer positions will decided via randomized matching of available officers and available positions only. There will be no discretionary inputs.
2	CM	Upon intra-district transfers, the CM shall issue an order to pay extra 25% salary for 6 months and upon inter-district transfer, CM shall issue order to pay extra 25% salary for 12 months and not the both.
3	CM	This GO does not apply on transfers of class-I officers.

25. Randomized Transfers (Center)

State Govt Order to abolish discretionary transfers

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM, UPSC	Every officer except in class-I position will be transferred every 2 years within same State and every 6 years to a different State. There will be no repetition. The transfer positions will decided via randomized matching of available officers and available positions only.
2	PM	Upon intra-state transfers, the CM shall issue an order to pay extra 35% salary for 6 months

		and upon inter-state transfer, PM shall issue order to pay extra 66% salary for 12 months and not the both.
3	PM	This GO does not apply on transfers of class-I officers.

26. Officer Replacement Act (at National Level)

Central Govt Ordinance to Procedures to Replace some Seniormost Officers

	Procedure for	Procedure / instruction
1	----	Citizen will mean citizen-voter registered in India. CS would mean Cabinet Secretary, Central Govt. or any officer deputed by him for tasks in this Act
2	PM	<p>The PM will apply this act on the following officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Rent Officer • RBI Governor • National Education Officer • National Taxation Officer • National Chief Public Prosecutor • Central Electricity Regulator Chief • Central Telecom Regulatory Chief • SBI Chairman • SEBI Chief • National Information Commissioner (of RTI Act) • Door Darshan Chief • any officer on which any other act mentions application of this Act
2	CS (Cabinet Secretary, Center)	CS will allow a person to be Registered as candidate for any position which is labeled as “Seniormost Officer” in clause-2 or any Act which refers to application of this act.
3	Talati	The Talaties are ordered that if any citizen-voter comes with his voter-ID and submits the Approvals for at most 5 registered candidates for any of the Seniormost position, the Talati will enter his Approvals in his PC and give a receipt for the same. The receipt will have the name of the voter, his voter-ID number. The fee will be Rs 3/- for all and Re 1 for the citizens with BPL card
4	Talati	Talati will also let the citizen change cancel his approvals any day
5	District Collector	The Collector will ensure that the citizens’ approvals come on GoI website at the link provided by the CS. The Collector will also publish the Approval counts of each candidate in his District.
6	CS	The CS will publish the district wise totals as well as grand total of each candidate on 5th of every month in entire India
7	PM	For a given position, if a candidate has approval count of over 50% of all citizens and 2% more than Approval count of existing person who is holding the position, then PM may expel the existing officer and appoint the most approved candidate for that position.
8	PM	If the approval count of the existing person is below 34%, them PM may replace him with

		the person of his choice. But if approval count is above 34% of all citizens, then PM cannot replace him.
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27. Officer Replacement Act (at State Govt level)

State Govt Ordinance to Procedures to Replace some Seniormost Officers

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	Citizen will mean citizen-voter registered in India. CS would mean Cabinet Secretary, State Govt. or any officer deputed by him for tasks in this Act
2	CM	<p>The CM will apply this act on the following officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Land Rent Officer, State Education Officer • State Tax Officer • State Chief Public Prosecutor • State Electricity Regulator • State Transport Agency • State Health Officer • District Public Prosecutor • District Supply Officer • District Education Officer • Electricity Board Chairman • District/City Transport Agency • District Health Officer • Municipal Commissioner • District Jury Administrator • any officer on which any other act mentions application of this Act
2	CS (Cabinet Secretary, State)	CS will allow a person to be Registered as candidate for any position which is labeled as "Seniormost Officer" in clause-2 or any Act which refers to application of this act.
3	Talati	The Talaties are ordered that if any citizen-voter comes with his voter-ID and submits the Approvals for at most 5 registered candidates for any of the Seniormost position, the Talati will enter his Approvals in his PC and give a receipt for the same. The receipt will have the name of the voter, his voter-ID number. The fee will be Rs 3/- for all and Re 1 for the citizens with BPL card
4	Talati	Talati will also let the citizen change cancel his approvals any day
5	District Collector	The Collector will ensure that the citizens' approvals come on GoI website at the link provided by the CS. The Collector will also publish the Approval counts of each candidate in his District.
6	CS	The CS will publish the district wise totals as well as grand total of each candidate on 5th of every month in entire State
7	CM	For a given State level position, if a candidate has approval count of over 50% of all citizens in the State and 2% more than Approval count of existing person who is holding the position, then CM may expel the existing officer and appoint the most approved candidate for that

		position. For a given District level position, if a candidate has approval count of over 50% of all citizens in the District and 2% more than Approval count of existing person who is holding the position, then CM may expel the existing officer and appoint the most approved candidate for that position.
8	CM	If the approval count of the existing person is below 34%, then CM may replace him with the person of his choice. But if approval count is above 34% of all citizens in State/District as the case may be, then PM cannot replace him.

28. Truth Serum GO

GO to be signed by PM and/or CM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	Citizen here will mean citizen-voter registered in India. above the age of 25 years and below 65 years CS would mean Cabinet Secretary, State Govt. or any officer deputed by him for tasks in this Act
2	CS	The act applies on following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any citizen who is accused of a crime which carried punishment of over 3 years OR any citizen who is occupying post of class-II officer or above OR any citizen who is contesting election of MLA or MP any citizen who has been MP, MLA or Minister
3	CS	If any citizen in above category demands a truth serum test on himself, the CS will order a forensic laboratory at a randomly chosen location in the State where he resides where a truth serum test on him will be conducted
4	CS	The CS will summon 24 citizens between age 35 and 55 years at random, and will divide them into two groups of 12 each, and allocate an officer of class-II or above to conduct the truth serum test.
5	Officer in-charge of the test	After truth serum is injected, a person in Group-A will put a question, and if over 7 persons in Group-B approve of that question, then the officer will ask that question. Each person in Group-A will get exactly 5 minutes.
6	Officer in-charge of the test	The mediemen will be invited for live telecast if the want. The serum test will be recorded and will be also put on GoI website as live feed as well as recorded
7	---	The results of this test will not be used as evidence by any Jurors.

29. Disclosure of Wealth of Trusts, Companies, Ministers, Officers

GO to be signed by PM and/or CM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	Trustee of every Trust	<p>Every trustee of every trust is hereby ordered to submit his PAN-ID to Income tax Dept along with PAN-ID of the trust. In addition, the trustees would submit following information on closing date of quarter by end of next quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• list of plots trust owns and their areas, location, Jantri (circle rate) prices• list of buildings trust owns and their areas, location, Jantri (circle rate) prices• list and amount of cash, shares, FDs, bonds, loans given and other financial assets• aggregate book value of all other assets (list not required)
2	Income Tax Chief Commissioner, India	IT Chief Commissioner is hereby ordered to put the all the information on wealth disclosed by the trusts and trustees' PAN-IDs and names on the website and will also provide the information on DVD for the cost of Rs 100 per DVD . And this DVD shall have no copyrights.
3	Companies' Chairman	All companies except Proprietorships and Partnerships will also provide list of the assets mentioned in clause-1 to Income Tax dept. The companies will also submit the Tax-IDs of the owners and/or shareholders with their holdings.
4	Income Tax Chief Commissioner, India	IT Chief Commissioner is hereby ordered to put the all the information on companies' wealth and PAN-ID of those income owners and their holdings who are MLA, MP, Minister, class-I officer, trustees in any trust, class-II officer or judge in any court or tribunal, or who is son, daughter or wife of the above.
5	Elected or Senior Officials	All MPs, MLAs, Ministers, District Panchayat Members, Tahsil Panchayat Members, Gram Sarpanch, City Council Members, class-II officers and above, all judges, Lawyer who has taken case from Govt in past 5 years, Vice Chancellors of Govt Universities and Dept Heads in all Govt funded colleges are hereby ordered to disclose their plot, building, gold, silver and other liquid assets along with their PAN-ID to Income Tax Dept. The IT Dept would put the same on their website.

30. Disclosure on Relatives' positions

GO to be signed by PM and/or CM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	<p>Following persons are ordered to their names, address and PAN-ID to Secretary, Dept of Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all Govt employees

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all PSU employees all employees, trustees in any institution which takes GoI funds all judges all MLAs, MPs, Ministers, Panchayat Members any category later added by PM or CM bar association heads
2	---	In addition, if any of the person in above category has a son, daughter, niece, nephew, father, mother, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother or sister in any of the above category, he shall inform the name and PAN-ID of that person along with relation to Secretary, Dept of Personnel.
3	Secretary, Dept of Personnel	The Secretary shall put all the above information in Govt website in the way he deems convenient.
4	PM	The would enable citizens to replace Secretary, Dept of Personnel using Replacement procedure described in the "Officer Replacement Govt Order".

31. Extended Right to Information Act

GO to be signed by PM and/or CM after 50% citizens file YES on it and all SCJs approve it

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1		Govt Employee in this Draft would mean -- any person, is class-IV employee or above in Govt or PSU or Judiciary or Regulator, Minister, MLA, MP or District Panchayat Chief or Mayor – i.e. any person who is obtaining salary directly or indirectly from an organ of Govt.
2	PM	PM shall enable citizens to replace RTIC (Right to Information Commissioner) in using procedure mentioned in Officer Replacement Act
3	---	All Govt Employees shall provide their PAN-ID to RTI commissioner
4	---	If any Govt Employee has a son, daughter, niece, nephew, father, mother, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, father-in-law or mother-in-law in any of the above category, he shall inform the name and PAN-ID of that person along with relation to RTIC.
5	RTIC	RTIC shall put the names and PAN-ID and relatives' names of each of the above person with names of relatives and relation on the website.
6	RTIC	RTIC will also obtain the Income tax returns and Wealth Tax returns of each of the above and put them on his website.
7	RTIC	RTIC will also put income/wealth tax returns of trusts and companies that the Govt Employee are partner or trustee in, except when company is publicly traded.
8	---	Every GoI officer is hereby ordered to put every non-confidential information on GoI websites at links decided by the Secretary of respective Dept.

9	RTIC	RTIC will obtain income/wealth tax record of each Trust and will put then on GoI website along with PAN-IDs of each of the trustees. In addition, RTIC will also put address and size of each plot, flat every trust owns.
10	RTIC	RTIC will obtain income/wealth tax record of each Company except publicly traded companies and will put then on GoI website along with PAN-IDs of each partner, director. In addition, RTIC will also put address and size of each plot, flat every trust owns.
11	RTIC	If any Govt Employee has wife, child below 40 years, any parent or any sibling living in foreign country for over 182 days in past year or current, he shall report it to RTIC who shall put this information on GoI website.
12	RTIC	If any Govt Employee has applied for work visa or residency in a foreign country, he will inform RTIC who will put the information on GoI website. .

32. Citizens' Rupee System

GO to be signed by PM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
.	.	.
.	.	Section-I : Citizens' Rupee System
1	---	Citizens shall be able to replace RBI Chief and SBI Chief using the procedure described in Officer Replacement Act
2	RBI	RBI Governor will take necessary actions to merge all Govt Banks with SBI.
3	SBI Chairman	After enactment of this law, SBI will give loans to individuals in following cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment loan of at most Rs 500,000 directly to citizens above 18 subject to qualification as per laws made by MPs or citizens at interest of 8% per year • Housing loan to cover the cost of a flat of 100 sq yard per person and 50 sq yard for each family member as per the average price in the city at interest of 8% per year • up to Rs 10 lakhs of educational loans depending on the college in which he has obtained admission at interest of 8% per year
4	SBI Chairman	The SBI Chairman would give any loans, other than above, only after individuals become guarantors and loan will be maximum of 25% of the assets (over one house) of maximum of Rs 500,000 on a given guarantor. Eg if one wants a loan of Rs 1 cr, he would need to get 20 guarantors each having assets of over Rs 20 lakhs over one house.
5	SBI Chairman	SBI Chairman will let every citizen open exactly one Individual Savings account, whose account number will be same as PAN-ID or National-ID number, with only one name in it. The monthly interest in this account will be as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/12 % on the monthly minimum balance • additional 1/12 % (4/12%) on minimum balances in past six months • additional 1/12 % (5/12%) on minimum balance in past 12 months • additional 1/12 % on minimum balances in past 24 months

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional 1/12 % on minimum balances in past 36 months and
6	SBI Chairman	Those above 60 years will get additional interest of 1/24 % every month and those above 75 years will get additional interest of 1/24 % every month
7	SBI Chairman	The maximum interest in Savings account will be Rs 2000 per month for those below 60 years, Rs 10000 per month for those between 60 years and 75 years and Rs 20000 for those above 75 years. (Explanation- This serves as a capping for interest given as in clause 5 to limit the interest given . If there is no cap, for giving large amounts of interest, money will have to be manufactured in large amounts leading to problems of inflation)
8	SBI Chairman	Other than Individual Savings account, SBI will not pay any interest on any other account
9	All Govt Employees	All accounts of all Govt bodies , PSUs and every Govt owned body will be kept in SBI only
10	RBI Chairman	The RBI Chairman will allow private banks to decide their own CRR and will only ensure that their disclosures are proper ;Govt.Bank CRR is 100%
11	RBI Chairman, All Govt Employees	No Govt body, including RBI, will provide any deposit insurance. The RBI Governor will encourage private companies to setup depositor insurance funds, but shall assume no liability of them
12	RBI Chairman	<p>RBI will give following amounts to respective departments. The unused money will be returned to RBI. Every year, RBI will issue new notes/entry equal to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2% of existing notes/entry(RBI Deposits) to Military • 0.25% to Home Ministry Center • 1% to Home Ministry of States in the ratio of their population • 0.75% to Law Ministries of States in the ratio of their population. • 1% to Prime Ministers' Emergency Fund • 2% to Education Ministries of States in the ratio of their population • 1% to Irrigation Depts of States in the ratio of their population • 0.125 % to run operations in RBI • 0.125 % to run operations in SBI
13	RBI Chairman	If there is any other agency who is to get new notes/entries, then RBI Governor will publish allocation plan and will issue notes/entry only after over 51% of all citizens approve YES.
14	Talati	The Talati will not charge any fee for this approval
15	RBI Chairman	RBI Chairman will put all RBI transactions on the RBI's website
16	SBI Chairman	SBI Chairman will put details of all the loans issued on the SBI website
17	RBI Chairman	RBI Chairman will recruit persons in class-I, class-II levels only by written exams and no interviews. He will fill class-III positions by promotions based on seniority only. For class-I, he will go as per existing rules.
18	----	The citizens can expel any employee of RBI/SBI using Jury Trial at District, State or National level depending on the grade of the officer.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-2 : Managing existing loans of Govt and loans given by GoI banks
1	RBI Chairman	RBI will pay the accrued amount on every GoI/PSU bond (Center, State, District) and all Bank FDs by issuing notes/entries and deposit the money in the SBI accounts mentioned

		by the bond owners.
2	SBI Chairman	The SBI Chairman will ask all every borrower who has taken loans from any GoI bank to repay the loan taken from SBI into 180 equal monthly installment with 0.75% monthly interest and penalty of 0.75% a month on due unpaid by amount. When the due unpaid amount exceeds 25% of the collateral value, SBI Chairman will confiscate the collateral and/or other applicable property and auction it off within 90 days in the order the properties were confiscated.
3	SBI Chairman, RBI Chairman	The money collected from loans will be returned to RBI and will be cancelled from book entries and will not be given as new loans

33. Govt Ordinance to create Jury System In High Courts

Ordinance to be signed by PM , and to be applied on HCs after sign of each and every SCJs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
.	.	Section-1 : Definitions and pre-conditions
1	---	The Jury System at District level has been defined in “Jury System in Lower Court” Ordinance. DJA means District Jury Administrator SJA means State Jury Administrator HC-CJ means High Court Chief Judge HCJ means High Court Judge SC-CJ means Supreme Court Chief Judge SCJ means Supreme Court Judge
2	----	This Ordinance shall become applicable only after every SCJ has approved this. If any SCJ disapproves it, the PM and all MPs may resign.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-2 : Two options to run the Jury System in the State High Court
3	CM	The CM will appoint an IAS officer as State Jury Administrator (SJA) whom citizens may replace using “Officer Replacement Act”
4	HC-CJ, SJA, CM, MLAs, Citizens	<p>The CM or MLAs or Citizens of the State will decide whether the High Court of the State will ---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> option-1 : use a State Level Jury System as described in the section-3 OR option-2 : use randomly chosen Districts’ Juries as State Jury as described in section-4
5	HC-CJ, SJA, CM, MLAs, Citizens	<p>The citizens of the State shall decide which of the above 2 options should be use in their state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> And until the citizens decide which of the two options to be used, the MLAs may decide. And until the MLAs decide which of the two options to use, the CM may decide which of the two options to use. The citizens’ decision shall override the decision of MLAs and MLAs’ decisions shall override that of CM. And during the time citizens, MLAs or MPs decide, the CM and HC-CJ shall use

		the Jury System as in option-2 of clause-1 in the State High Court
.	.	.
.	.	Section-3 : State Level Jury System (option-1 of clause-4)
6	SJA	<p>In the option-1 of clause-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SJA will summon 48 or more citizens between 35 and 55 at random from State's Citizens' List. • Of those who appear and are willing to serve in the Grand Jury for next 30 working days, SJA will choose 24 citizens at random who will form the first State Grand Jury. • In the first State Grand Jury, the term for each member will be 15 to 30 working days to be chosen at random. • There after, the term of every member will be exactly 30 working days. • Those who have declined to serve will be chosen again at random after six months and before 12 months. • A citizen can decline only twice, and if he declines third time, Grand Jury may issue a fine of Rs 5000 or 5% of his annual income, whichever is higher. • After first State Grand Jury, SJA will retire the person who has served for 30 working days and replace him with another citizen chosen at random • The SJA will pay five times the minimum wage plus First Class A/C tax from the State Capital to his town and taxi or auto rickshaw fare from station to home as decided by SGJ. • The SJA will also arrange for accommodation and dining for SGJ members in a class-III hotel near Court with his/her spouse. • The SJA may decide to create more than one Grand Juries in case the work load is something that one Grand Jury cannot manage. • If there is more than one Grand Jury at State Level, the cases will be allocated using random selection.
7	HC-CJ, HCJs	If anyone files an appeal against a judgment of the Lower Court Jury, HC-CJ will randomly select 3 HCJs, and ask them to hear the appeal. The HCJs will hear the appeal for at most 6 days, make notes within 3 days after hearing ends and submit the noting to the Grand Jurors(saves time of Grand Jurors;after that Grand Jurors can cross-verify notings of Judges).
8	SJA	<p>Under option-1 of clause-4 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If over 16 out of 24 Grand Jurors approve the appeal, the SJA will summon over 25 or more citizens from the State Citizens' List and form a Jury of 12 using random selection of those who agree to serve. • The fines for not serving Jury will be same as in case of selection of Grand Jurors as clause-6 and will be decided by the Grand Jurors. • The compensation of the Jurors will be same as Grand Jurors and they will be in State Jury till the case goes on. • if over 9 out of 12 Jurors agree that the judgment of the lower court Jury is wrong, and they give a different judgment, then HC-CJ will announce that judgment as the judgment of the High Court and void the judgment of lower court..
.	.	.
.	.	Section-4 : Using District Juries as State Level Jury (option-2 of clause-4)

9	SJA	If CM or MLAs or Citizens have decided to use option-2 of clause-1 (i.e. use District Court Juries as High Court Juries) then the SJA will use District Juries as State Juries as described in the subsequent sections.
10	HC-CJ, HCJs	If anyone files an appeal against a judgment of the Lower Court Jury, HC-CJ will randomly select 3 HCJs, and ask them to hear the appeal. The HCJs will hear the appeal for at most 6 days, make notes within 3 days after hearing ends and submit the noting to the SJA
11	SJA	SJA shall select 3 Districts at random and send the appeal as well as HCJs notes to the District Grand Jurors. If over 75% of Jurors in the District Grand Jurors demand revision of the judgment, the SJA will randomly select 5th district which is district other than the district which gave judgment and which heard the appeal. He will send the case to the District Jury Administrator of that District
12	DJA	DJA will select a Jury of 12 citizens as per the procedures in "Jury System in Lower Court" Ordinance. And if over 9 out of 12 agree on a different judgment, then agree on a different judgment, then HC-CJ will void the first judgment and declare the second judgment as the judgment of the High Court.
13	HC-CJ	<p>If either party is dissatisfied by the verdict, then</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they may approach Supreme Court of India, in which case SC-CJ will give the judgment as per laws governing Supreme Court. • they may post the judgment they want by paying Rs 200 fee with the CM's secretary. • If over 50% of ALL citizens register YES on the that judgment within 90 days after issuance of HC-CJ's judgment, then HC-CJ will void the previous judgment and announce the judgment approved by the citizens as the judgment of the High Court. • The other party may challenge this judgment in the Supreme Court.

34. Govt Ordinance to create Jury System In Supreme Court

Ordinance to be signed by PM , and to be applied on SCs after sign of each and every SCJs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
.	.	Section-1 : Definitions and pre-conditions
1	---	The Jury System at District level has been defined in "Jury System in Lower Court" Ordinance. Citizen means citizen-voter of India DJA means District Jury Administrator SJA means State Jury Administrator HC-CJ means High Court Chief Judge HCJ means High Court Judge SC-CJ means Supreme Court Chief Judge SCJ means Supreme Court Judge
2	----	This Ordinance shall become applicable only after every over 50% of all citizen-voter register YES and all SCJs has approved this. If any SCJ disapproves it, the PM and all MPs may resign.
.	.	.

.	.	Section-2 : Two options to run the Jury System in the Supreme Court
3	PM	The PM will appoint an IAS officer as National Jury Administrator (NJA) whom citizens may replace using "Officer Replacement Act"
4	SC-CJ, NJA, PM, MPs, Citizens	<p>The PM or MPs or Citizens will decide whether the Supreme Court will --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> option-1 : use National Level Jury System as described in the section-3 OR option-2 : use randomly chosen Districts' Juries as National Jury as described in section-4
5	SC-CJ, NJA, MP, MPs, Citizens	<p>The citizens shall decide which of the above 2 options should be use in India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> And until the citizens decide which of the two options to be used, the MPs may decide. And until the MPs decide which of the two options to use, the PM may decide which of the two options to use. The citizens' decision shall override the decision of MPs and MPs' decisions shall override that of PM. And during the time citizens, MPs or PM decide, the PM and NJA, SC-CJ shall use the Jury System as in option-2 of clause-1 in the Supreme Court
.	.	.
.	.	Section-3 : National Level Jury System (option-1 of cluase-4)
6	NJA	<p>In the option-1 of cluase-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJA will summon 48 or more citizens between 35 and 55 at random from India's Citizens' List. Of those who appear and are willing to serve in the Grand Jury for next 30 working days, NJA will chose 24 citizens at random who will form the first State Grand Jury. In the first National Grand Jury, the term for each member will be 15 to 30 working days to be chosen at random. There after, the term of every member will be exactly 30 working days. Those who have declined to serve will be chosen again at random after six months and before 12 months. A citizen can decline only twice, and if he declines third time, National Grand Jury may issue a fine of Rs 5000 or 5% of his annual income, whichever is higher. After first National Grand Jury, NJA will retire the person who has served for 30 working days and replace him with another citizen chosen at random The NJA will pay five times the minimum wage plus plane tix from the Nation's Capital to his town and taxi or auto rickshaw fare from station to home as decided by NJA. The NJA will also arrange for accommodation and dining for NGJ members in a class-III hotel near Court with his/her spouse. The NJA may decide to create more than one Grand Juries in case the work load is something that one Grand Jury cannot manage. If there is more than one Grand Jury at National Level, the cases will be allocated using random selection.
7	SC-CJ, SCJs	If anyone files an appeal against a judgment of the Lower Court Jury or High Court , SC-CJ will randomly select 3 SCJs, and ask them to hear the appeal. The HCjs will hear the

		appeal for at most 6 days, make notes within 1 day after hearing ends and submit the notes to the Grand Jurors
8	NJA	<p>Under option-1 of clause-4 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If over 16 out of 24 Grand Jurors approve the appeal, the NJA will summon over 25 or more citizens from the India's Citizens' List and form a Jury of 24 using random selection of those who agree to server. • The fines for not serving Jury will be same as in case of selection of Grand Jurors as clause-6 and will be decided by the Grand Jurors. • The compensation of the Jurors will be same as Grand Jurors and they will be in Nation's Capital Jury till the case goes on. • if over 18 out of 24 Jurors agree that the judgment of the lower court Jury is wrong, and they give a different judgment, then NC-CJ will announce that judgment as the judgment of the High Court and void the judgment of lower court or the High Court
.	.	.
.	.	Section-4 : Using District Juries as National Level Jury (option-2 of clause-4)
9	NJA	If PM or MPs or Citizens have decided to use option-2 of clause-1 (i.e. use District Court Juries as Supreme Court Juries) then the NJA will use District Juries as Supreme Court Juries as described in the subsequent sections.
10	SC-CJ, SCJs	If anyone files an appeal against a judgment of the Lower Court Jury or High Court, SC-CJ will randomly select 3 SCJs, and ask them to hear the appeal. The SCJs will hear the appeal for at most 6 days, make notes within 3 days after hearing ends and submit the noting to the NJA
11	NJA, DJA	NJA shall select 3 Districts at random and send the appeal as well as SCJs notes to the District Grand Jurors of these Districts. If over 75% of Grand Jurors demand revision, then NJA will randomly select 2 districts at random and instruct DJA to conduct a hearing. Both Juries will announce a judgment. The NJA will select 3 Districts at random, and ask DJA to form a Jury. Each Juror will pick one of the 3 judgments. DJA will send the Jurors choice to the NJA
12	SC-CJ	SC-CJ will announce the judgment of the majority of the Jurors as the judgment of the Supreme Court..
13	SC-CJ	If either party is dissatisfied by the verdict, then they may post the judgment they want by paying Rs 200 fee with the CM's secretary. If over 50% of ALL citizens register YES on the that judgment within 90 days after issuance of SC-CJ's judgment, then SC-CJ will void the previous judgment and announce the judgment approved by the citizens as the judgment of the Supreme Court.

35. Jury over laws made by MLAs

Ordinance to be signed by CM

<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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1	---	The Jury System at District level has been defined in “Jury System in Lower Court” Ordinance.
2	CM	If MLAs have passed ay law, the CM shall send that law to NJAs
3	NJAs	NJAs will summon 50 Juries in his district as according to the procedure described in “Jury System in Lower Court” Act and will submit the law to them. Each Juror can propose 3 names and out of 36 names submitted, NJA (or assistant he appoints) will chose any 5 names at random.
4	CM, MLAs	The CM and MLA who proposed the bill can also send his representative to explain the law to Jurors in each District
5	NJA	The NJA will give 1 hour to each speaker for 3 days, 7 hours a day. The Jurors with permission of the Speaker may ask questions.
6	NJA	At the end of 5th day, each Juror will vote whether he agrees with the law or disagrees with the law or has no option. The NJA will send the results to the CM.
7	CM	If over 50% of ALL Jurors vote against the law, the CM will refuse to sign that law, and send it back to MLAs.
8	CM	CM will not take any opinion of laws approved by over 50% of citizens

36. Jury over laws made by MPs

Ordinance to be signed by PM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	The Jury System at District level has been defined in “Jury System in Lower Court” Ordinance.
2	PM	If MPs have passed ay law, the PM shall send that law to NJAs
3	NJAs	NJAs will summon 50 Juries in his district as according to the procedure described in “Jury System in Lower Court” Act and will submit the law to them. Each Juror can propose 3 names and out of 36 names submitted, NJA (or assistant he appoints) will chose any 5 names at random. The chosen persons or proxies they send will be allowed to speak for or against the law before the Jurors.
4	PM, MPs	The PM and MP who proposed the bill can also send his representative to explain the law to Jurors in each District
5	NJA	The NJA will give 1 hour to each speaker for 3 days, 7 hours a day. The Jurors with permission of the Speaker may ask questions.
6	NJA	At the end of 5th day, each Juror will vote whether he agrees with the law or disagrees with the law or has no option. The NJA will send the results to the PM.
7	PM	If over 50% of ALL Jurors vote against the law, the PM will refuse to sign that law, and send it back to MPs.
8	PM	PM will not take any opinion of laws approved by over 50% of citizens

37. Wealth Tax Act

Ordinance to be signed by PM after over 50% of citizens register YES over it

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
.	.	.
.	.	Section-1 : Senior Officers
1.1	PM	PM shall appoint National Tax Officer (NTO). NTO will head the Income Tax dept as well as Customs and Excise Dept. citizens may replace using Senior Officials Replacement Act.
1.2	NTO	NTO will collect tax on all non-agricultural land and all constructions. This will include land used for commercial purposes, residential purposes as well as industrial purposes.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-2 : Registration of plots and buildings
2.1	DC (District Collector)	The DC will prepare the list of all plots, buildings with their locations and square meter areas in the District and the names of owners.
2.2	DC	If there are multiple owners, the DC will ask the owners to provide the % ownership of each owner. If there is dispute, the DC will assume equal ownership till the dispute is resolved.
2.3	DC	DC will calculate the land area owned by each flat owner as land area of the society plot divided by the total number of share certificates in the housing society and keep them pro-rated with number of certificate each flat has. If society has not issued any share certificate, then he will post equal ownership of land till the court resolves the disputes if any.
2.4	Building Owner	The flat owner will need to ensure that the details registered by the DC is accurate. In addition, he will need to submit the value of repairs and additions he does to the building/flat every year, within 1 year after end of the year. No proofs will be required.
2.5	---	For the wealth tax purposes, the financial year be Jan-1 to Dec-31
2.6	DC	DC will also register the PAN-ID or National-ID or Person-ID issued by NWTO for the purpose of identifying individuals.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-3 : Registration of families
3.1	NWTO	For the purpose of wealth tax, an individual may register himself as solitaire or head of the family or member of a family
3.2	---	<p>The head of the family can register following individuals as members, with consent of the members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spouse of Head can become member. • The children below 18 can become member of family with approval of both parents • If the children are above 18, they as well their spouses can still become member family if they have not registered their own separate families with wealth tax dept. • The parents and parents-in-law too can be member of the family unless they have separate families. • And grand children of son as well as daughter can become member of family if

		<p>both parents of the grand-child are members of the family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The great grand children cannot become member of family • Unmarried or divorced or widower or widowed brother or sister of the Head can be member of family • Married brother or sister cannot become member of the family • The sons and daughters of brother or sister cannot become family
3.3	NWTO	If person is above 18, NTWO will ensure that signed consent is obtained that he is member of a family. For children below 18, the parents will decide. A person can change the family, and the effect shall come at the end of the financial year and for the next financial year.
3.4	----	Persons registered as solitaire cannot be part of family.
3.5	----	If a person has more than 2 kids, only 2 can be part of family for wealth tax purposes.
3.6	---	If one person is member of more than one family or if he is registered as both, solitaire and family member, then Jurors may fine him up to Rs 10000 plus 5 times the wealth tax he evaded by becoming members of more than one family
3.7	.	.
.	.	Section-4 : Labeling a property
4.1	---	For the purpose of Wealth tax, the owner can label the property as “Personal” property or “Semi-personal” or else it will be treated as Impersonal property
4.2	----	Any property not owned by individual, such as a property owned by company or individuals who are not part of same family or trust will be labeled as impersonal property
4.3	-----	One solitaire individual or family can have at most one semi-personal property and any number of personal properties subject to other rules in this Act. The individuals or companies or trust can have any number of impersonal properties.
4.4	----	<p>If a property can be labeled as personal only if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the owner is solitaire and the property has no co-owner, and he has no semi-personal property • if the owner is member of a family, then all owners are members of same family, though all family members need not be owners, and family has no semi-personal property
4.5	NWTO	If the owner is solitaire then sum of land in his personal properties must not exceed 75 sqm and sum of construction areas must not exceed 150 sqm. If it does, the NWTO will randomly select some of his properties and label them impersonal to meet this limits
4.6	NWTO	If the owner is family member then sum of land in the personal properties owned by the members must not exceed $75 + 40 * (\text{number of members} - 1)$ sqm and sum of construction areas must not exceed $150 + 80 * (\text{number of members} - 1)$ sqm. If it does, the NWTO will randomly select some of his properties and label them impersonal to meet this limits. The family head will decide which properties are labeled as personal, semi-personal and impersonal
4.7	----	A solitaire can have at most one semi-personal property, that too only if he has no personal property.
4.8	----	A family can have at most one semi-personal property that too, only if family has no personal property
.	.	.

.	.	Section-5 : Calculating land, flat value
5.1	---	For the purpose of Wealth Tax, there will be two values of the land, flat – indexed book value and circle-rate value
5.2	----	The book value at the time of purchase will be higher of the two - circle-rate value at the time of purchase or actual price paid. The indexed book value after that will be book value at the beginning of the year plus additions done by the owner as disclosed by the owner. And each year indexed book value will be multiplied by the index published by Income Tax dept. The owner need not be required to submit proof of value additions, but will be only required to state the additions' value within 1 year.
5.3	----	The circle rate will be value decided by the officers based on units rates of auctions in that zone and property transactions that occurred in past 3 years
.	.	.
.	.	Section-6 : Wealth tax applicable
6.1	----	The wealth tax on personal property will be zero
6.2	----	The wealth tax on Impersonal Properties will be 2% of the higher of the two – circle rate and standard value.
6.3	----	The wealth tax on semi-personal property will be 2% of the lower of the two values and will be on the (plot area – 75 – 40 * (number of family members -1)) and (flat area – 150 – 80 * (number of family members -1)).
6.4	----	If a person does not pay wealth tax, the tax will be due on the property and an 18% per year interest will apply.
6.5	---	If the property is personal or semi-personal, then upon the death of the owner or sale of the property the taxes will be collected. There will be no confiscation
6.6	---	If the property is impersonal, the property will be auction when the due amount crosses 25% of the value of the property
6.7	---	Three times the amount paid in wealth tax will be deductible from the income of the next year or any of the 4 next years.
6.8	---	The wealth amounting to five times the index value of wealth tax a person paid in his life plus wealth amounting to three times the indexed value of income tax a person paid will be exempt from inheritance tax.

38. Changes in Income Tax and other Tax laws

Using ordinance to be signed by PM after over 50% of citizens register YES over it

	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	Citizens can replace Chief Income Tax Officer using Senior Officer Replacement Act
2	Wealth tax on corporates equal to 2% of the value of land. construction. Value will be taken as higher of the indexed book value and circle rate value.
3	Corporate tax to be 2% higher than highest marginal income tax rate

4	Wealth, Income of HUF to be taxed at corporate tax rate
5	Wealth worth Rs 2000 or income Rs 200 per member will be deductible from religious trust and one individual above 18 can be member of at most one religious trust. After that, tax rate on trusts will be at corporate rate
6	All non-religious trusts to be taxed corporate rate
7	All tax exemptions to SEZ to end
8	All tax exemptions to exporters end, except when dollars were purchased by GoI.
9	Importers will not be allowed to take import expenses as deductible
10	Donations obtained by trusts from foreign sources to be taxed corporate rate
11	Abolish VAT
12	Abolish sales tax
13	Abolish excise except excise on Vehicles
14	Excise on tobacco and alcohol to be credited to medical insurance fund for the end buyer
15	Abolish excise on almost all commodities except vehicles
16	Import duties to increase to 100%, and duty paid will not be deductible as a business expense
17	Reduce stamp duty on land, building purchases to 1% of value
18	Uniform rates for all types of capital gains tax on sell of all types of property such as shares, gold, land, building
19	Same long term and short term capital gains tax ; no indexation if sale is within one year of purchase
20	Wealth tax on all forms of wealth except deposits, cash – gold, silver, metals, grain hoardings, diamonds, shares, debentures and bonds. The wealth tax on shares will be paid by the company on the average market capitalization calculated by average sale-purchase price and after deducting all other wealth tax paid by that company.
21	Wealth tax on agricultural land above 10 acre per person
22	Income tax on agricultural incomes over standard deductions plus Rs 100,000 per family members
23	Inheritance Tax : Wealth equal to 5 times the indexed wealth tax paid by a person in his life plus 3 times the indexed income tax paid by a person in his life will be exempt from Inheritance Tax. To that, total wealth equal to 30 times annual GDP will be exempt. After that, Inheritance Tax equal of 35% will apply. The wealth value will be higher of indexed book value and circle-rate (jantri) value.
24	If the beneficiary is not a family member, then the Inheritance Tax will be 50% amount above Rs 100,000

39. Improving Military and Universal Weapon Education

(The following item is not a draft – it is only policy objectives. The citizens achieve this objectives after creating procedure by which citizens can replace PM)

	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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---	The word Military will include Military and also Universal Weapon Education program and weapons manufacturing, and building strategically important roads.
1	33% of rents from GoI plots except plots used for some specific purposes will be used for Military. 33% of royalties from GoI mineral mines and crude oil wells to be spent on Military only
2	Wealth tax of 1% of wealth value to be spent on Military only.
3	All male citizens in age 12-18 will attend Military Training Grounds for 3 hours a day, 2 days a week and 24 hours on one particular day. In addition, they will spend 4 weeks in a year. For females, it will be optional.
4	Citizens earning above Rs 200,000 a year will be required to own one gun in any of the categories approved by the Defense Minister
5	Citizens can own at most two guns (this is to create a market of second hand guns, so that even poorest of the poorest can also buy and afford guns)
6	The policemen can confiscate gun of a person only after approval of the Grand Jurors and/or Jurors
7	Nuclear weapon capability at par with China in volume, and at par with US in technology
8	Neutron bomb capability at par with US, Russia
9	Raise the salaries of soldiers by 200% as in Aug-2008. After that, raise the levels so that incomes are more than civilian jobs of the same caliber.
10	IITs, IISc will come under DRDO. The students will have to sign a 15 year bond to serve Military after 5 year training. The first 6 months and last 6 months will consist of field postings.

40. Saatya System for Maths and other useful subjects

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	The citizen in this act will mean a citizen-voter of India above age of 18 with one child between age of 2 and 17, who is also resident in that district, and his child is going to Govt school if he is above 6 years. DEO means District Education Officer SEO means State Education Officer NEO means National Education Officer
2	CM	The CM shall appoint DEO whom citizens can replace using Officer Replacement Act.
3	DEO	DEO shall obtain the lands/buildings with permission of District Panchayat or City Council or he may use existing buildings. DEO shall setup computerized examination centers
4	DEO	DEO will prepare Maths questions and answers for each quarter for class I-XII. He shall prepare at least 10000 questions based on the syllabus prepared by himself or SEO or NEO. He may take questions prepared by SEO and/or NEO
5	DEO	The DEO shall publish the list on the internet and also make CDs
6	DEO	DEO shall conduct 1-4 Maths per month, depending on available space
7	DEO	The exams shall consist of 25-100 questions and will be of 30 minutes to 2 hours long. The examination schedule will be prepared by DEO. The DEO will give the results of tests as soon as possible.

8	DEO	<p>The DEO shall give awards to students and Maths teachers as following : (Rs X, Rs Y and Rs Z will be decided by CM depending on the availability of the funds)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs X to those who score in top 10% Rs Y to those who score in top 35% Rs Z to all the students who score above (median * 0.7)
9	DEO	Any person can register himself as Maths Teacher. Any parent can select the Maths teacher for his son and disclose the selection as the Talati's office by paying Rs 3 fee. The DEO will give awards to teachers depending on number of students he has and the scores he gets in the exam as per above clause
10	DEO	DEO shall not give any salary to Maths teacher
11	DEO	DEO shall send the payment to the student/teacher in their SBI account electronically.
12	DEO	<p>DEO may extend the same scheme to take exams in following subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative setup Sciences English vocabulary, grammar Local language vocabulary, Grammar Physics, Chemistry, Biology Genetics Forensics History of Administrative Systems History of Military Conflicts Local Geography State Geography National Geography International Geography any other subject approved by citizens of Districts

41. Expelling Defectees from Govt Jobs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	Govt Employee in this Draft would mean -- any person, is class-IV employee or above in Govt or PSU or Judiciary or Regulator, Minister, MLA, MP or District Panchayat Chief or Mayor – i.e. any person who is obtaining salary directly or indirectly from an organ of Govt, Central State or Local Body
2	All Govt Employees	If any Govt employee wants to apply for work visa or residency status in any foreign country, he shall have to first submit resignation, and apply only after resignation is approved.
3	PM	If any Govt Employee violated clause-2, PM shall imprison him and let District Jurors decide the punishment which can be maximum of 5 years. If the District Jury give punishment

		below 5 years, PM must file appeal before High Court Jury. And if High Court Jury announces fine less than 5 years of prison, PM shall file appeal before Supreme Court Jury. The verdict of Supreme Court will be final
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42. National ID Act

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	PM shall appoint an officer titled as NCR (National Citizens' Registrar) to issue Person-ID System. The citizens can replace him using Officer Replacement Act if the need be.
2	NCR	NCR shall obtain funds from Finance Ministry as decided by PM or Parliament or Citizens. NCR will have one class-I officers per District called as District Registrar, one or more class-II officer per Tahsil called as Tahsil Registrar and one or more clerks of class-III rank per population of 10,000 citizens. In addition, NCR can hire 5 trained computer engineers per district.
3	NCR	NCR shall train the District Registrars who in turn shall train Tahsil Registrar and Clerks in creating Person-ID system. NCR
4	NCR	The Registrar will divide the National Voter List into segments, each segment having less than 50,000 voters. For each segment, he will issue 5 digit number starting from 2-8. He will provide the segment list and segment number to each District Registrar and Tahsil Registrar.
5	NCR	NCR will issue a 5 digit serial number of each person in the National Voter List in that segment. He will add 11th digit so that 11th digit is checksum of first 10 digits. And he shall provide Tahsil wise list to corresponding Tahsil Registrar. The 11th additional digit will be checksum of the entire 10 digit number. Further
6	Tahsil Registrar, Clerk	<p>The Tahsil Registrar will put counters in Talati's office and collect following information from each citizen (if applicable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voter ID of parents if available • name in passport or PAN-ID or school leaving certificate or ration card • passport number, PAN-ID, school leaving certificate date and number • ration card number, date, ration card number • birth date on passport, PAN-ID, school leaving certificates • driver's numbers • schools, colleges he attended with years • 2 xerox copies of each of above • photograph • current address • finger print • name of number of children who are not voter list • date details were taken • clerk number • serial number for that day for that clerk • mobile number if any • caste, sub-caste • Marital Status, ID of the Spouse

7	Tahsil Registrar, Clerk	The clerk shall enter this information in PC by typing as well as scanning. The PC will take pix of the person. The clerk shall give him a print out with copy with name, above details, scanned images' copy with his Person-ID issued by the NCR.
7	Tahsil Registrar, Clerk	Tahsil Registrar shall ensure that two Clerks enter these details separately. The Tahsildar using his software will ensure that details entered are identical. If not, he will verify the details himself, and report which clerk had made errors.
9	NCR	If a person is not in voter-list, the Tahsil Registrar will send the details to NCR and NCR will send him the Person-ID next day. The Clerk shall give the Person-ID to the citizen when he visits next day.
10	NCR	NCR shall put following details on the website <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person-ID • Name, current address • parents' Person-ID • spouse's person-ID
11	NCR	NCR shall ask all citizens of India to report the Person-ID of their following relatives (if alive) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mother, Father • brother, sister • sons, daughters • existing spouse, ex-spouse • mother-in-law, father-in-law • brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law • nieces, nephews
12	NCR	As and when possible, NCR will obtain blood group details and DNA details of each citizen.
13	NCR	Using cross-referencing and later using DNA, NCR shall find the cases where persons have given inconsistent information about their relatives and relations
13	National Tax Officer	NTO shall ask all employers to provide Person-ID of the employees to whom he makes payment along with payment made. Otherwise, no deduction will be given as expense.
14	---	If any company employs any person, the owner of the company or person who has accepted this responsibility shall check with NCR's website for verification that his Person-ID is what he states and the person in picture is same as he looks. If later on, Jury decides that the employer willingly and knowingly hired a person without Person-ID, the Jurors may fine him Rs 1000 per illegal person he hired per day he worked plus maximum of 3 years in prison.
15	All Bank Managers	After NCR issues all notifications, the Bank Managers will ensure that all customers have provided their Person-ID. If not, he shall freeze the account and report the information to NCR.
16	---	Every plot-owner, flat-owner will ensure that the tenant has Person-ID and it is as written on card and his picture on NCR's website is as he looks. If Jury decides that flat owner had deliberately and knowingly given flat to a person with no Person-ID or valid visa, the Jurors may imprison him for up to 1 year.
17	Chairman, State Bank of India,	SBI would open one account for every citizen with account number same as Person-ID number

18	All Bank Managers	All bank managers would ensure that every account number is same as the Person-ID of the person with first name on the account.
19	---	All citizens are informed that they must get themselves registered at NCR within 6 months after enacting this law, and every parent must get their child registered within two weeks after birth. If a citizen fails to do so, Jurors may fine him from Rs 100 to Rs 50000.
20	Telephone Regulatory Authority of India	TRAI will ensure that if a phone company has issued 11 digit phone number, starting with 2-7, then those 11 digits are phone-owner's person-ID . If a phone company breaks this clause, Jurors may impose a fine of Rs 1000 to Rs 50000 per day till the number is discontinued.
21	NCR	Every company (except proprietorship) , trust, NGO , association, will obtain an 11 digit registration number from NCR. For non-person entities, the number would start with 92. The cost for obtaining ID for partnership would be Rs 1000 if no partner is partner in any other company and Rs 5000 otherwise. For companies other than partnership, charge would be Rs 10000 . For trusts, NGO opened before passing this act fee would be Rs 1000 and would be Rs 10000 there after. The fee for associations would be Rs 1000.
22	Secretary, Foreign Affairs	Secretary Foreign Affairs shall ensure that every visa is given number starting with 8.
23	NCR	NCR will issue an email ID as PersonID@goi.in. If any Govt dept sends a notice, summons, warrant, correspondence or any form of message to an individual or company, they must send an email at this address, unless email is specifically turned off by the citizen/company.
24	NCR	A scanned copy of every form of communication sent by any Govt dept to a company/individual or from individual/company to Govt would be sent to NCR unless individual/company has demanded a stop on this facility.
25	----	If any person sells a plot/flat, the local registrar must send email at above address and also inform NCR. No stop will be applicable on this type of transaction.
26	----	If any Policemen or Court sends a notice, summons or warrant, then an email must be sent at this email address and copy must be sent to NCR. No stop will be applicable on this form of communication.
27	---	Every court must inform NCR of every conviction, charge sheet, fine, punishment awarded to any company/individual
28	Phone Companies	If an individual wishes to assign his Person-ID as his phone number to his existing phone number, in addition to his phone number, then the phone companies shall do it for a charge of less than Rs 100 .

43. Universal banking System

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	PM shall appoint Chairman, State Bank of India, whom citizens may replace using Officers Replacement Act
2	SBI	SBI Chairman shall open an 11 digit account for every citizen with only one member where

	Chairman	account number is same as Citizen-ID. The account will carry minimum balance of Rs 1/- only. There will be charge for up to 5 cheques and/or cash withdrawals a month will be zero. The charge there after would be decided by SBI Chairman. The interest will be as decided by RBI.
3	SBI Chairman	Every company and all non-person entities would be required to have an account with SBI with minimum balance Rs 1000/- . The accounts of non-person entities shall bear no interest.
4	----	All Govt bodies are hereby ordered to accept only SBI cheques.
5	Electricity Companies	Electricity companies are hereby ordered to accept payment above Rs 5000 from one account in one month starting 1st and 30th via only via SBI cheques. The fine otherwise will be 30% of payment received above Rs 5000 and can be transferred to the account owner.
6	Phone Companies	Phone Companies are hereby ordered to take payments above Rs 5000 per number in one month via SBI cheques only.
7	---	If two parties are buying or selling land or flat, they must pay to and from their SBI accounts only.
8	---	All banks will report their account activity to SBI and SBI shall maintain log sorted by Person-ID for ready reference of taxation dept
9	----	The wealth tax will be taken only via cheque issued from the SBI account of the first owner, unless first owner is ill, in which case any other owner may pay using his SBI account.
10	---	All Govt bodies are hereby instructed to keep accounts only SBI and no other bank
11	SBI Chairman	For facilities other than 10 cheques, withdrawals per month, SBI Chairman can decide the charge
12	SBI Chairman	The charge for cash deposit/withdrawal above Rs 100,000 in month from 1st to end of month will be 1% of the cash withdrawn and deposited.
13	SBI Chairman	SBI will charge no fee for deposit of SBI cheque. SBI may charge a fee to deposit non-SBI cheque within limit decided by RBI.
14	SBI Chairman	SBI shall send SMS and email for every transaction in the bank at the mobile number same as account number for free. In addition, SBI will also send a daily, weekly and monthly email for all transactions in past 2 days, 2 weeks and 2 months at the email address same as PersonID@goi.in for free. A person may demand a stop on this service
15	SBI Chairman	<p>SBI Chairman will also provide pay-via-mobile device where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBI would provide secure mobile device to customer for free • the customer can send a receiver number and amount below Rs 100 • money will be transferred from his account to receiver • there will be maximum of 5 transactions per day • the amount received will be available only after 3 days (if no complaint is received.) • a person may raise the limits on maximum amount of transaction and/or number of transactions he can do.
15	----	All complaints against staff will be resolved by Local Court Jury or High Court Jury or Supreme Court Jury

44. Reducing illegal immigration

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	This act will be applicable after National Citizen Registrar , as mentioned in National-ID Act announces that all citizens who applied have obtained the ID
2	---	Any person who seeks to claim payment to a person for labor as expense as deductible expense shall either pay via bank or he must report the Person-ID of the person
3	---	If a company or person is hiring a person for a more than 2 days in week or more than 10 days in a year, and paying cash and not via bank, then he must ensure that person is same as registered on NCR website
4	---	If a Jury decides that a person was willingly hiring employees without person-ID, then Jurors may impose a fine of Rs 10000 per person per day he hired and maximum of 5 years of prison.

45. Allowing Hindus from Pakistan, Bangladesh into India

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	This act will be applicable after National Citizen Registrar , as mentioned in National-ID Act announces that all citizens who applied have obtained the ID
2	NCR, National Citizens' Registrar	Any within 5 years after this Act is passed enters from Pakistan or Bangladesh into India claiming that he is Hindu or was born Hindu, then NCR will present him to a Jury consisting of 12 randomly chosen Hindus from the district of list of 15 states NCR decides.
3	NCR	If over 8 Jurors agree that he is or was Hindu after examining documents, NCR will issue him work permit for a district chosen at random from a list of districts other than JK, WB, North East, Coastal area and border district.
4	NCR	If over 4 but less than 8 Jurors agree, then NCR will call another Jury
5	NCR	If less than 4 Jurors in first Jury and less than 8 in second Jury agree that he is or was Hindu, then NCR will fine him and expel him.
6	NCR	5 years later, he may apply for citizenship. If over 8 out of 12 Hindu Jurors in his district agree that he is actually an Hindu, then he may become citizen. Or else he will be fined and expelled
7	NCR	During the 5 year period, if any person files a complain before Grand Jury that the person has made false claim, Grand Jury may summon a Jury against him. Of over 8 Jurors declare that he had lied, he will be fined and expelled.

46. Expel existing illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	This act will be applicable after NCR (National Citizen Registrar) , as mentioned in National-ID Act announces that all citizens of all ages have obtained ID
		PM will appoint Anti-Migration Officer (AMO) to track down illegal immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh. The citizens may replace AMO using Officer Replacement Act.
2	NRC	NRC will publish following information about every citizen on GoI website <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Person-ID number • Names, IDs of all relatives and relation (as he claims) • School he claims he attended, and years he claims he attended • Year when his ration card, passport, PAN-ID were issued
3	Complainer	If any citizen-voter in India believes that some individuals have falsely claimed that they are citizens of India, he can submit names and Person-ID of up to 5 persons for a deposit of Rs 50 each at Talati's office. The NCR will submit the names and details to Grand Jurors of the district he lives in, and Grand Jurors one district State except NE , JK and border districts of WB. The act will refer to such person as complainer .
4	AMO	AMO will also prepare a list of persons against whom complaints of being non-citizens have come. AMO will put the list in descending order by number of complaints received against that person. AMO will put list of all the accused on the website.
5	Relative of Accused, Agents,	If any person in Bangladesh, Pakistan claims that he is parent, child, sibling, niece, nephew, uncle or aunt of any of the accused on the NRC website, he may send his photograph, address and saliva sample to Indian Consulate in Bangladesh, Pakistan or will send it NRC. Or he may send the sample directly to head NRC office or submit the sample at NRC post along the border. This act will refer to such person as relative of the accused . If his claim of his being a relative of the accused proves correct after DNA analysis, NRC will send him a reward of Rs 1000/- . If the saliva sample or pictures, documents etc were submitted via a person who is not a relative, this act will refer to such person as an agent . NRC will send reward of Rs 1000 to the agent if the complaint is later proved correct.
6	Agent	If any person in Bangladesh, Pakistan has proofs to show that the accused has been a student in a school in Bangladesh, Pakistan or has any other proof that he was a resident Bangladesh, Pakistan , he may send those proofs. This act will refer to such person as an agent . If the complaint is later proved correct, then NRC can give an award of maximum of Rs 1000 to the agents as decided by Jurors. If evidences came from multiple agents, the reward shall get divided as decided by Jurors.
7	Supporters of the accused	Any citizen can also submit information in favor of an accused that he a citizen. The act will refer to such persons as supporters of the accused.
8	AMO	AMO will form Grand Juries of 24 citizens in every non-border District of India. NRC will submit every complains to randomly chosen 5 Grand Juries. The Grand Juries will review the documents submitted by the accused in National-ID database as well as documents given by complainer, relatives of accused and agents. If over 60 out of 120 Grand Jurors express that there is sufficient doubt that the accused is non-citizen, the AMO will submit the case to a Jury of 12 citizens from a non-border District of India.
9	AMO	if over 80 out of 120 Grand Jurors declare that the complain was completely frivolous,

		then NRC will cancel all the complain from that complainer and also stop taking complaints from him.
10	Jurors	The 12 Jurors will go through the documents submitted by accused, complainers, relatives of accused and agents. They must listen to the accused and may optionally listen to the complainers, agents, supporters and relatives of the accused using telephonic or video conference.
11	AMO	If over 9 out of 12 Jurors declare that accused is non-citizen, and demand expulsion of accused and fine of maximum of Rs 100,000 for lying, NRC will then expel such persons from the country. In addition, the Jurors may decide a rewards of for each of the complainers, agents and relatives. The sum of the rewards shall be below Rs 5000. If the rewards exceed Rs 5000, the NRC will scale it down proportionately. In addition, the Jurors may announce fines against supporters, if they think that supporters were frivolous. and were deliberately wasting time. The maximum fine per supporter will be Rs 1000.
12	AMO, Jurors	If any convicted non-citizen provides names, Person-ID and evidence of other non-citizens, he shall get reward of up to Rs 5000 and his prison sentence will reduce by 1 month to 1 year if the Jury labels the accused person as non-citizen. The exact reward will be decided by the Jurors who decide the citizenship of the accused
13	AMO	If over 6 but below 12 Jurors declare that accused is non-citizen, and over 6 Jurors demand that he must not be allowed to stay in border district, then NRC will ask the citizen to stay in any non-border and non-coastal district of India. If the accused breaks this condition, he may be imprisoned for maximum of 5 years by a Jury. . In addition, the Jurors may decide a rewards of for each of the complainers, agents and relatives. The sum of the rewards shall be below Rs 5000. If the rewards exceed Rs 5000, the NRC will scale it down proportionately. There will be no fines for supporter in such verdict.
14	AMO	If over 6 citizens declare him citizen, NRC will cancel complaints against him, and will not take any complaints against him for next 1 year. . In addition, the Jurors may decide fines against the complainers and agents. The maximum fine per person will be Rs 1000. In addition, Jurors can announce reward for the supporters of below Rs 5000.

47. Education Reforms

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	CM	CM shall appoint DEO (District Education Officer) whom citizens can replace using Officer Replacement Act
2	DEO	DEO shall manage all the Govt schools in that District
3	DEO	DEO shall create a procedure similar to one described in Officer Replacement Act to enable parents of the school to replace the Principal. If a person becomes Principal of more than one school, he shall get salary for that many schools.
4	DEO	DEO shall allow any person or a group of persons to register him for the position of non-salaried teacher for a fee of Rs 100
5	Parent	Any parent can pay Rs 3 fee and approve up to 5 non-salaried teachers.
6	DEO	if a non-salaried teacher persons is approved by over 1000 parents, the DEO shall provide them a room in the school during school hours.

48. Land Reforms for Land Redistribution

To be signed by PM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM, CM	CM shall appoint an SAO (State Agriculture Officer) whom citizens of State can replace using Officer Replacement Act PM shall appoint NAO (National Agriculture Officer) whom citizens of India can replace using Officer Replacement Act
2	SAO	Every person who owns Agricultural Land shall register himself with SAO They will also register the plots they own with SAO. SAO will submit the information to NAO.
3	----	Any person who owns agricultural land shall register himself as a Family Member or Solitaire. A person may form a family consisting of himself as head of the family and relatives. The definition of relative will be as in Wealth Tax act, but will carry a different registration number issued by SAO. And a Solitaire person cannot be member of any family.
4	-----	The owners of the Agricultural Land will label their plot as Personal or Impersonal.
5	----	<p>If the plot is labeled as Personal, it must meet all of the following criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The sum of sizes of all personal plots a family owns must be less than (1 hectare * number of family member whose incomes of past three income tax returns was below Rs 300,000).• If it exceeds, NAO will summon the family head and ask him to re-file the labeling within 30 days.• If a family member has not filed income tax return, it will be assumed as zero.• The sum of the sizes of all personal plots a Solitaire individual owns must be below 3 hectares.• If the sum of the incomes of a solitaire person is above Rs 15,00,000 none of his plot can be labeled as Personal plots.• If the owners of the plot are unrelated individuals, the plot will be labeled as Impersonal plot.• All personal plots should be in the same State.• If a person owns plots in more than one States, he can label plots in one State and all plots in all other States will be labeled as impersonal.• If person has rented that plot to someone or given power of Attorney, it would be considered as impersonal plot.
6	----	The owners will be free to divide a plot into two plots on temporary basis so that one plot is personal and other be impersonal. The alteration can only be one straight line within the plot and nothing more. He must register the map of this division to SAO. If owner do not make this change, and register this division, SAO will label whole plot as impersonal plot.
7	SAO	The SAO will charge a wealth tax of Rs 10000 per hectare on impersonal plots. Wealth tax on personal plots will be zero. The money will be used only to provide water subsidies, acquire more agricultural lands, electricity subsidy and no other purpose.
8	SAO	If the plot is impersonal plot, the owner must decide and disclose fair market compensation

		value of that impersonal plot. He shall pay 10% of the value above Rs 500,000 per hectare as additional Wealth Tax. eg. say an impersonal plot is 5 hectare and price disclosed is Rs 24,00,000. Then there will be no additional tax. But say an Impersonal plot is 5 hectare and price stated is Rs 40,00,000/- . Then the owner shall pay 10% of (Rs 40,00,000/5 – Rs 500,000) = Rs 30,000 per hectare.
9	---	This “fair market compensation value” will be the compensation value in case Govt confiscates the plot for impersonal plot.
7	SAO	Two years after the Act is passed, no companies will be allowed to own Agricultural Land. Within 2 years, companies must sell away their agricultural land.. If they dont, SAO shall confiscate the land without any compensation.
6	SAO	Five years after this law is passed, if any family has Impersonal plots, the SAO may acquire these plot after paying the compensation less than average of fair market compensation decided by the owner in past 5 years. If the compensation is average of fair market compensation of past 5 years, the owners cannot demand compensation before Jury. But if the compensation is below the average of fair market compensation, the owners may ask Lower Court Jury to provide the remaining amount. The decision of Lower Court Jury may be altered by High Court Jury, which shall be final.
7	SAO	If any person has sold any agricultural plot to anyone, then SAO can re-purchase that plot within one year for amount plus 20% plus prime rate interest. eg say a plot was purchased was Rs 15,00,000. And NAO purchases the plot after 8 months. Say prime lending rate was 15% . The repurchase amount will be (Rs 15,00,000 * 1.2 * (15/12*8)).
8	SAO	SAO shall allocate all agricultural plots with SAO to individuals who earn below Rs 100,000 a year. SAO will give maximum of 2 hectares to such person. If SAO has given the land to a farmer for farming, the lease will be 25 years at most, and during the lease he cannot sub-lease the land.
9	SAO	SAO shall allocate the land after inviting bids. SAO will divide the plots into sizes of minimum of 1.5 hectare and maximum of 2 hectare. Each person interested will bid in terms how many kilos of grains he will provide to SAO in a year. SAO will give the land to person who promises highest grain quantity. If the person’s commitment gap crosses twice the amount, SAO will terminate his lease.
10	SAO	There will be no wealth tax or additional rent on lands leased by SAO.
11	---	The land provided by SAO can be used only for food crops listed by SAO and not for any commercial crops. If two successive Juries decide that the lease holder was growing any other crop, SAO may terminate his lease.
12	---	If the Jurors decide that leaser was deliberately giving substandard grains to the
13	---	CM or PM may fix a minimum grain commitment on every owner whom own agricultural plot. The grain commitment will not be plot specific but specific to District and will depend on whether plot has one crop or two crops per year. If grain commitment is announced , then the plot owner must produce and submit that much grain to NAO for a price fixed by PM.

49. Reforming Water , Electricity Allocation

To be signed by PM

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM, CM	CM shall appoint an SAO (State Agriculture Officer) whom citizens of State can replace using Officer Replacement Act PM shall appoint NAO (National Agriculture Officer) whom citizens of India can replace using Officer Replacement Act
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.	.	Section-1 : Allocation of water subsidy
1	SAO	Every person who wants water or electricity subsidy shall register the following with SAO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incomes as on his past three income tax returns • sizes and locations of the plots he owns wholly or partially • his % ownership in these plots
2	CM	CM will decide the available water per hectare. That number will be referred as X liters per farmer per year. X would not exceed water needed to raise the main crop of the State. The decision of CM will be final.
3	SAO	SAO will calculate the subsidized water allowance of a family as follows : F = number of family members whose income sum of past 3 returns is below Rs 300,000 L = number of hectares of land the family owns Y = lesser of F , L subsidized water = Y * X liters i.e. members whose incomes of past 3 years add to Rs 300,00 will not fetch any subsidy. And if the family has more than hectares then family members, it will get X liters per family member, else it will get X liters per hectare of land it has.
4	SAO	SAO will calculate the subsidized water allowance for a Solitaire member as follows : L = number of hectares of land he owns I = sum of his incomes of past 3 returns (if return is not files, it will be assumed as zero) Subsidies he will get will be as follows : if $L \leq 5$ then $L1 = L$ if $L > 5$ then $L1 = 5$ if $I \leq 6,00,000$ then $D = 0$ if $I > 6,00,000$ then $D = (I - 600000) * k$ Subsidized water he will get = $L1 * X - D$ liters i.e. he gets X liters for first hectares. And that too, will reduce by a factor for his Income above Rs 600,000.
5	----	The factor k in above section will be decided CM, and income limits will be decided by PM and will be disclosed on Jan-1 of every year.
6	SAO	For each plot, SAO will issue the bill to the owners. If the plot is owned by the family, the bill will be issued in the name of the family. If the plot is owned by Solitaire, the SAO will issue the bill in the name of Solitaire. If the plot is owned by unrelated individuals, then bill will be issued in the name of individuals in the proportion of their ownership.
7	SAO	From the bills, SAO will apply subsidized charge as decided by CM on the amount below subsidy quota and will apply industry charge as decided by CM on the amount of water consumed above subsidy quota
8	SAO	SAO may make Food Zones of size 10000 hectares or more with approval of over 51% citizens of the State. In a restricted zone, the farmers can grow only the essential food crops specified by SAO. SAO may declare a policy of restricting subsidized water to Food Zones only. If this policy is declared, all plots outside Food Zones will get water at industry rate only
9	SAO	CM may add condition of providing Z kg of grains for every lakh liters of water consumed. In such case, every farmer that consumes subsidized water must produce Z kg of grains for every X kg the consume. If he lags in his quota by over 2Z per hectare, SAO will stop giving him subsidized water.
10	SAO	If an owner has rented a land to another person or given power of attorney, then the water quota shall be in the name of the person who is tenant or holds power of attorney.
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.	.	Section-2 : Allocation of electricity
1	CM	CM will decide the amount of subsidized electricity to be given per hectare. That number will be referred as X units per farmer per year. X would not exceed electricity needed pump water to raise the main crop of the State. The decision of CM will be final.
2	SAO	SAO will calculate the subsidized electricity allowance of a family as follows : F = number of family members whose income sum of past 3 returns is below Rs 300,000 L = number of hectares of land the family owns Y = lesser of F , L subsidized water = Y * X units i.e. members whose incomes of past 3 years add to Rs 300,00 will not fetch any subsidy. And if the family has more than hectares then family members, it will get X units per family member, else it will get X units per hectare of land it has.
3	SAO	SAO will calculate the subsidized electricity allowance for a Solitaire member as follows : L = number of hectares of land he owns I = sum of his incomes of past 3 returns (if return is not files, it will be assumed as zero) Subsidies he will get will be as follows : if $L \leq 5$ then $L1 = L$ if $L > 5$ then $L1 = 5$ if $I \leq 6,00,000$ then $D = 0$ if $I > 6,00,000$ then $D = (I - 600000) * k$ Subsidized electricity he will get = $L1 * X - D$ units i.e. he gets X liters for first hectares. And that too, will reduce by a factor for his Income above Rs 600,000.
4	----	The factor k in above section will be decided CM, and income limits will be decided by PM and will be disclosed on Jan-1 of every year.
5	SAO	For each plot, SAO will issue the electricity bill to the owners. If the plot is owned by the family, the bill will be issued in the name of the family. If the plot is owned by Solitaire, the SAO will issue the bill in the name of Solitaire. If the plot is owned by unrelated individuals, then bill will be issued in the name of individuals in the proportion of their ownership.
6	SAO	From the bills, SAO will apply subsidized charge as decided by CM on the amount below subsidy quota and will apply industry charge as decided by CM on the amount of electricity consumed above subsidy quota
7	SAO	SAO may make Food Zones of size 10000 hectares or more with approval of over 51% citizens of the State. In a restricted zone, the farmers can grow only the essential food crops specified by SAO. SAO may declare a policy of restricting subsidized electricity to Food Zones only. If this policy is declared, all plots outside Food Zones will get electricity at industry rate only
8	SAO	CM may add condition of providing Z grams of grains for each unit of electrify consumed at subsidized rate. In such case, every farmer that consumes subsidized electricity must produce Z grams grains for every unit he consumes. If he lags in his delivery quota by over a specific limit decided by CM, SAO will stop giving him subsidized water.
11	SAO	SAO will ensure that there are separate meters for farm used and home/industry use in a village. If a Jury decides that a farmer had been using electricity give for farm at home or industrial unit, the Jurors may discontinue his subsidized electricity quota for at most 10 years and also impose a fine of maximum of Rs 5 per unit they think he misused.

50. Improving Basic Health Care

To be signed by PM

<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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1	PM	CM shall appoint DHO (District Health Officer) whom citizens may replace using Officer Replacement Act CM shall appoint SHO (State Health Officer) whom citizens may replace using Officer Replacement Act PM shall appoint NHO (National Health Officer) whom citizens may replace using Officer Replacement Act
2	DHO	DHO shall manage basic health care units in the District using the funds allocated by PM/CM. The PM/CM must allocate funds to all DHO pro-rated by population of the District.
3	DHO	DHO will decide charges for health services, and charges for health service may be higher for those who have produced more than (2 sons), (1 son, 2 daughters) or (0 son, 3 daughters), where one child is born after 1 year after passing this law. The charges can be further higher for those who 2 kids more than (2 sons), (1 son, 2 daughters) or (0 son, 3 daughters). And the charges will be zero for those who have no kid or just 1 daughter.
4	DHO	DHO will appoint the doctors in clinics. Other than doctors, all the staff will be selected by written exams only. Once recruited, only Jurors can expel the staff members.
5	CM	One person may become DHO or more than one District, with the approval of citizens, in which case he shall get salaries and allowances of DHO of all the Districts where he is DHO.
6	CM	One person can be DHO of one district only for at most 8 years in his life.
7	SHO	SHO shall run all the medical colleges under State Govt. SHO will establish one medical college in each District and funding and number of students in that college will be as per the population. If any college has to be given special designation and higher funding. staff, faculty etc, the college will be in a district chosen at random. And that college will shift every 10 year to another District chosen at random.
8	NHO	NHO shall run all the medical colleges under Central Govt. The medical colleges under NAO will cater only specialization and super-specialization courses and not entry level degree courses.
9	CM, PM	All private medical colleges will be Nationalized by PM and put under NHO of the respective Districts.
10	SHO	The admission in medical colleges will be strictly based on scores in written exams taken by SHO or NHO. The fee will be decided by SAO and will be same for all students. Every student will have option to pay fee after the courses are completed.
11	--	The students who have obtained MBBS cannot leave India for 6 years after graduation. They can apply for MD, DM courses only 2 years after completing MBBS. If they do courses of MD or MS or any degree after MBBS, they will need to stay in India for another 4 year after completing degree. And they can appear in DM 2 years after completing MD or MS and if they enter DM, they will need to stay for 4 more years in India. During this time, they will not be permitted to leave India even for one day. (Clarification : Say a student completes MBBS in year 2020 AD. Then he cant leave India till 2026 AD. Now if he enters MD program in 2024 AD and completes it in 2027 AD, then he cannot leave India for another $2 + 4 = 6$ years i.e. till 2033 AD)

51. Creating land/flat ownership database.

<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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.	.	Section-1 : Senior Officers
1	CM	Within 2 days after passing this Act, the CM will appoint a Registrar and a LRO (Land Record Officer) in every district in-charge of maintaining ownership records of plots and flats. He may assign the duties to the District Collector.
2	---	The citizens of District may replace LRO using Officer Replacement Act
.	.	.
.	.	Section-2: Creating plot/flats' owners' and stake-holder's database
1	LRO	Within 4 days after passing of this law, the LRO will issue a public notice asking every person, company, HUF, trust etc in the district who owns a plot/flat in the district or has given loans against a plot/flat or holds Power of Attorney on a plot/flat or has any claim on any plot/flat or rented a flat/plot for over 3 years to register himself at a local Talati's office within 3 months.
2	----	If the person has an ID given under National-ID act, he must provide that ID. If he does not have that ID, and has PAN-ID, he must provide PAN-ID. Otherwise, he can provide Passport number, driver's license, voter-ID or ration card ID in that order. And when he obtains National-ID or PAN-ID, he must register his ID in every District's LRO office where he has stake in a plot/flat. If LRO complains to a Jury that person who had stake in a flat had not registered his National-ID, PAN-ID etc even if he had them, Jurors may impose a prison sentence of up to 2 years.
3	LRO	LRO will put the information on the website
.	.	.
.	.	Section-3 : Creating a database of plots/flats and their sizes and locations
1	LRO	The LRO will create a Land Ownership Register for each town/ward in the district. In the register, LRO will create a page i.e. record for each plot and each property owner. The LRO will give a 10 digit serial number to every plot
2	LRO	If a plot has multiple sub-plots or several independent flats, the LRO will mark the plot as COMPLEX, and create a separate record for each subplot or flat. The LRO will list the references of those sub-plots and flats on the record of that complex plot.
3	LRO	If a plot is NOT divided into sub-plots, and has ONLY one flat on it, then LRO will mark the plot/flat as ATOMIC.
4	LRO	If owners of a plot wish to make sub-plots of their plot, they MUST first register each sub-plots with LRO. The LRO will ensure that there is NO claim against the plot, and ALL the owners have agreed with the splitting scheme. The LRO will then mark the plot as "COMPLEX" and "dissolved after split", and create records for each sub-plots, and make the owners of the plot as owners of sub-plot in the SAME proportion. The LRO will charge a fee of 0.5% of land value as charge for sub-plotting.
5	LRO	If the owners of several adjacent plots want to merge their plots into one bigger plot, the LRO will do so ONLY ALL smaller plots are owned by same owners in SAME proportion, and there is NO claim against ANY of the smaller plots. Then LRO will mark the records of smaller page as "dissolved after merge", create an entry for bigger plot, and put the plot number of bigger plot in the record of each smaller plots. The LRO will charge a fee of 0.5% of land value as charge for merging.
6	LRO	<p>If a plot has several flats in it, the LRO will divide the plot into same number of "unbordered" sub-plots, as there are flats. He will keep area of unbordered sub-plots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in proportion to number of shares each flat owner has in the co-operative society or

		<p>non-trading corporation which owns the plot OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in proportion to in proportion to flats' carpet area as per the original construction plan
7	LRO	The LRO will ensure that sum of unbordered sub-plots' areas is same plot's area. The LRO will also give a serial number to each unbordered sub-plot and will associate each unbordered sub-plot exactly with one flat.
8	LRO	The LRO will issue two numbers to each plot/flat : a serial number and one hierarchical number. The hierarchical number of land will be as will be as towncode.plot#.sub_plot#.____ , and that of flats will as towncode.plot#.sub_plot#.____.sub_sub_plot#.unbordered_plot#.flat#. The serial number will be a 10 digit number issued for that plot/flat.
9	LRO	<p>Later LRO will also issue two "Geographical Co-ordinates" for each plot. The two numbers will be created as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LRO will decide a reference point for each town/ward, which can be the geographical center of the town/ward, called as the Town Reference Point. For each plot, the LRO's staff will decide two Plot Reference Points, one at the centre of the plot and other at northern most point on the border of the plot. The LRO's staff will measure the distances between Plot Reference Points and the Town Reference Point along East-West (X) direction and North-South (Y) direction. The two pairs of distances will be the two Geographical Co-ordinates of the plot.
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.	.	Section-4 : Creating first (tentative) plot/flat ownership database
1	LRO	Using existing land tax records and existing municipality property tax records, the LRO will create a TENTATIVE ownership record, which he MUST NOT assume as correct, but take ONLY as a stating point.
2	LRO	The LRO will keep the entire register, with serial numbers of each plot/flat and the first ownership data, on the internet. The LRO will also publish a CD of the entire register every month.
3	LRO	The LRO will issue notices to the owners of the property, and all the owners who had had held that property in past 10 years or past 3 transfers, which ever is more, and every person/company which has registered a partial or total claim or "weights" on that flat/plot, or the plot of which that flat/plot is part of, to re-register their claims.
4	LRO	The LRO will put the claims on the net within 7 days after he receives the information about the claim, along with plot ID and persons' ID who is putting a claim.
5	LRO	If a complex plot has a claim against it, the LRO will copy that claim on ALL the complex/atomic plots in that complex property. He will copy the whole claim, as well as put an amount which is divided pro-rate land area. Example : say a plot of area 1000 sqm has a claim of Rs 200,000/- against it and there are 4 sub-plots of 100 sqm, 200 sqm, 300sq and 400sqm each. Then LRO will freeze ALL sub-plots, and put a note of Rs 100,000 of claim on all sub-plots and a weight of Rs 20000, Rs 40000, Rs 60000 and Rs 80000 respectively against the sub-plots.
6	LRO	3 months after issuing notice to submit ownership/claims, the LRO will publish a final list of ownership/claims, and publish an interim copy of the register, and also publish it on the net and CDs.
7	LRO	If a property has only one sole owner, and there is no claim against it or against ALL the complex properties in which it is enclosed, LRO will mark it as clear, and will give ownership (title) certificate, AFTER the sole-owner pays 2% of market value as fee.

8	LRO	If a property has two or more owners, and there is no claim against it or against ALL the complex plots in which it is enclosed, then if the ALL the owners agree on the % -ownership of the property by appearing in person before LRO or his deputy, LRO will mark it as clear, and will give ownership (title) certificate, AFTER the EACH owners pays 2% of the market value of the property in the ratio of their % ownerships as fee. The LRO will issue one certificate and the person who is approved by highest % of owners will get the custody of the certificate. And he will give a "co-owners" copy to all the owners.
9	LRO	If a property has two or more owners, and they cannot decide the % -ownership amongst themselves, then the LRO will ask each party to declare the % -ownership he has in the plot. If the % -ownership adds upto 100 (or less), there is no dispute. If the % -ownership is more than 100, then LRO will call a Jury to decide the % -ownership of each party. The LRO will impose a fine on each party depending on difference between his claim and what Jury awarded, if the person's claim was higher.
10	LRO	Example : Say there are 5 claimants on a property, A, B, C, D and E. they declare a claim of 20%, 20%, 30%, 30% and 40% respectively, totaling 140%. Say Jury decides ownership as 20%, 30%, 30%, 20% and 20% In such case, A, B and C got rewards more or equal to their claims. So there is NO fine on them. But D and E had declared a share more than what an impartial Jury decided. So D and E will have to pay a fine in proportion to their over-claim, as decided by the Jury. As a guideline, the Jury can use following formula to decide the fine as 10% of market value * (ownership declared - ownership given)/100. So if an owner had asked for say 35% of the plot/flat, and he was awarded only 30% on a plot of 1000sqm with value as Rs 2000/sqm, then fine will be $10\% * (10000 * 2000) * (40 - 35)/100 = 10/100 * (1000 * 2000) * 5/100 = \text{Rs } 10000$. The owners must pay the fines within 1 year, or LRO will confiscate the their share in the land. Only after all the fines have been collected, the LRO will issue the ownership certificates.
11	LRO	If the ownership certificates will have an expiry period of 2 years after the date of issue. At the end of expiry, if the property is NOT sold, the owners must return the certificate to LRO and obtain new certificates.
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.	.	Section-5 : Registering the transfer --- "deal is void unless LRO is witness"
1	----	A sale, or loan or rental for over 2 years or giving power of attorney will be void unless it was signed by owners' before LRO, after LRO certifying that signer is the full owner and is lawfully capable of signing the contract.
2	---	If a plot/flat owner is the sole owner and he wants to sell (or mortgage or rent for over 24 months) the plot/flat to someone, he may do it by appearing in person or by sending an agent with PoA (power of attorney). The agent must be a registered solicitor in the district, or a child/parent/sibling/spouse of the seller and no-one else. The PoA cannot be older than 2 months.
3	----	If one owner of the property owners want to sell his stake to an existing owner, the permission of other owners will NOT be required. The LRO can register the deal, and issue a new certificate. The LRO will summon the person who hold the certificate and co-owners' copies, take the old certificate and copies back, and provide them with the new certificate and copies.
4	----	<p>The LRO will allow the owners to mark the property, at the time of purchase or later, as following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be sold only when owner appears in person : in this case, NO agent can appear to sell the property. • To remove this "lock", the person must appear in-person. • To be sold ONLY by following agents : in this case, the owner will have to personally appear, and submit the name and other information of the agent who may operate on his behalf. • The agent MUST be a registered solicitor in the District/State or child, parent, sibling

		<p>or spouse of the owner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The owner can take-off agents name anyway i.e. • the power will ALWAYS be inherently revocable. • Even if the agent is registered, a PoA signed within past 3 months will be required for sale. • But a PoA to any other agent will be void. • Payments must be by account payee checks : In this case, the seller MUST make payments by payee-AC cheques or Bank Drafts or Pay Orders or else the LRO will NOT approve the deal. • Payments must be made by account payee checks in owner's bank account# XXXX at such and such bank : In this case, the seller MUST make payments by payee-AC cheques to the specified account, or else the LRO will NOT approve the deal.
5	---	The owner may or may not use any, all or none of the above markings. If the owner has made a marking, he must appear in person to remove it.
6	---	If a loan is to be taken against a plot/flat, the lender and borrowers (owners) must register the loan to LRO BEFORE the loan money is taken, or else the loan will be considered void.
7	----	If the plot is complex, i.e. already divided into independent sub-plots or a plot on which independent flats have been made, LRO will NOT allow the loan against such plots, and such loan will not amount to any claims on the plot or its sub-plots
8	----	The LRO will allow ONLY one lender to give loan against a plot/flat. If the loan has been paid, the lender MUST release the claims within 3 months, or else LRO can summon a Jury to issue a fine on the lender. The lender must re-register the pending amount on the plot/flat every year. Or else, LRO can initiate a search, summon the lender and also summon a Jury to decide a fine on the lender.
9	---	In case the lender cannot be tracked for more than 3 years, the LRO can assume that the loan has been repaid in full, and remove the claims
10	----	If there is a pending loan on the plot/flat, the LRO will transfer the plot/land ONLY if the lenders or their agent withdraws the loan at the time of the sale.
11	---	The LRO may transfer a loan given by one person in to the name of another person.
12	--	Posting of transactions : The LRO will post ALL plot/flat transfers made on a day on internet within 3 days, and NOT delete them for 30 years. The posting will include sellers' IDs, sellers' names, plot/flat's numbers, sale date etc. The list should be indexed and searchable by seller's IDs and plot's numbers.
13	LRO	Whenever there is sale, LRO must send information to all the owners and the registered nominees by postal mail, emails and SMS over their registered addresses, email addresses and mobile numbers.
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.	.	Section-6 : Transfer tax and property tax
1		Transfer tax will be 0.5% of market value of land/flat.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-7 : Transfer tax and property tax
1	LRO	Any buyer can specify 0, 1 or more nominees at the time of buying the property. He will need to provide names and relations with the nominees and other details at the time of buying the property. Within 30 days, he MUST also provide photographs, addresses and tax-ID# of the nominees.

2	LRO	The buyer may also provide %-share of each nominees.
3	LRO	If there is NO nominees, the transfer tax will be twice. And if there are over 5 nominees, then the transfer tax will be 50% higher. Same way, if there are no nominees, the property tax will be 20% higher, and if there are over 5 nominees, then property tax will be 20% higher. (increased no. Of nominees and zero nominees cause increased burden on govt. , so higher transfer and property tax taken)
4	LRO	If an owner dies, and there is ONLY one nominee, and he is alive, then the property will go to him after he pays the transfer tax. If the nominee is person other than child, sibling, parent or spouse, the LRO must put the transfer request on notice for 90 days before transfer.
5	LRO	If an owner dies, and there is ONLY one nominee, and he is dead, the property will go to the next kin of the owner, NOT the next of the kin of the nominee.
6	LRO	If an owner dies, and there are multiple nominees, and all of them are alive, the property will go them in the %-share he specified. The LRO will issue the new certificate ONLY after each party pays transfer tax in proportion to their share on the property. The transfer tax will be 20% higher if there are more than 5 nominees.
7	LRO	If an owner dies, and there are more than one nominees, and one/more of them is alive, but one or more are dead, then ownership will go to the listed nominees ONLY, NOT relatives of the nominees, in the proportion of their shares.
8	LRO	In case there are no nominees, or nominees have expired, the LRO will post the information in bulletins, conduct a search for heirs, and the heir will get property. In such cases, the transfer tax will be twice. In case of disputes, the Jurors will decide the %-shares of the heirs.
9	LRO	In case, a person is a co-owner and NOT a sole-owner of the land/flat, he too can specify the nominees in the same way.
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.	.	Section-8 : Unpaid taxes on land/flat
1	LRO	If the owners request an ownership certificate before paying the taxes due, the LRO can put a charge of 10%, and issue the certificates as "ownership clear, taxes unpaid". The register will also show the amount of taxes unpaid. The certificate will be valid ONLY for 3 months, and will need to be re-issued after that.
2	LRO	In such case, the owner can sell the land, but the buyer must submit a written note to LRO that he is aware about unpaid taxes, with the amount of taxes unpaid, before he buys the property, and must pay the taxes at the time of buying the property and registering the transfer.
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.	.	Section-9 : Keeping tracks of deaths
1	LRO	Each hospital/morgue in the State will be required to inform deaths with IDs of the dead persons to Home Ministry in the State's capital. If the Hospital cannot obtain the ID of dead person, the Home Minister will ask an officer to trace his ID. The Home Ministry will send the list of dead persons with IDs to Home Ministry of other States and Central Govt's Home Ministry. The Home Ministry will also try to obtain list of dead persons and their IDs from other Home Ministries of other State and Central Govt. The Home Ministry will send the list of dead persons with IDs to each LRO.
2	LRO	If a land/flat is owned by a person, and the LRO gets information about the person's death, and nominees DO NOT appear within 30 days, the LRO MUST start a search for his nominees within next 60 days. If the nominees DO NOT arrive within 2 years, the LRO may auction the property, and put the amount in an interest bearing deposit in the name of nominees.
3	LRO	If nominees appear after 30 days, but before auction, they can get the property transferred after paying transfer tax plus 10% on pending taxes (plus interests).

4	LRO	If a person is a nominee in any land/flat, and the LRO gets information of his death, the LRO must summon the owner of the land/flat and ask him to remove that person as nominee.
5	LRO	In case of a inheritance dispute, the LRO will call a Jury to decide. If the value of property is below Rs 10,00,000/-, LRO will call a Jury of 12 citizens. If the value is between 10,00,001 and 1cr, the LRO will call a Jury of 24 citizens. If the value is above Rs 1cr, LRO will call a Jury of 36 citizens.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-10 : Insurance against bad sales
1	LRO	Say a counter-party purchased the plot/flat from a party, and deal was approved by the LRO. If later it is found that the party was NOT the actual owner, and actual owner files a claim, then the LRO will pay the market value, as decided by the Jurors, of the land to the actual owner, and counter-party will be able to keep the plot/flat.
2	LRO	The LRO with the help of police will conduct the criminal investigation to arrest cheat, and the Jury to fine him to recover the loss and imprison a prison sentence of upto 5 years if the value is below Rs 10 lakhs, upto 10 years if the value if between 10 lakhs and 1cr and upto 20 years if the value is above 1 cr.

52. Management of Temples and properties of religious trust

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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.	.	Section-1 : Appointment of senior officer
1	PM	PM shall appoint an officer titled as RPSO (Religious Property Supervising Officer) whom citizens may replace using Officer Replacement Act.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-2 : Registration of Religions Trust
1	---	Any person who is Chairman of a Trust can pay Rs 10000 and register his Religious Trust, himself and no more than 12 Trustees before RPSO, RPSO will issue a randomly generated 8 digit number. The Chairman may demand another number by paying Rs 1000. But once he accepts that number, the number of the trust shall not change.
2	---	The Chairman shall declare whether the Trust is National or State Level or District Level.
3	---	At the time of Registration, he shall specify if the Majority of Trustees can replace Chairman or not. And if yes, whether majority is over 50%, over 67% or over 75%. If replacement by trustees is allowed, then Chairman cannot recruit/expel any trustee, only required number of trustees and Chairman both can do so. All other decisions will be taken by Chairman only. Only Chairman shall be responsible for the acts of the Trust.
4	---	Any citizen above 18 can request an affiliation with at most 5 Religious Trusts by paying Rs 3 fee at Talati's office. For a person below 18 years, the mother shall decide the affiliation. If the

		Trust is State level or District Level, then only residents in those State/District can become member.
5	---	The affiliation will be confirmed after the person who had registered the Trust approves the affiliation.
6	---	If and when the Chairman of the Trust approves, then RPSO shall enable the members to replace the Chairman using Officer Replacement Act and apply decisions of Jury of members over Trust staff.. But once a Chairman decides to allow application of ORA and Jury, the Chairman cannot later cancel ORA or Jury.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-3: Formation of National Hindu Trust
1	RPSO	RPSO shall form a National Hindu Trust, and appoint a person of his choice as its Chairman, titled as CNHT (Chairman, National Hindu Trust).
2	--	If any person above 18 claims that he is Hindu, he can pay a fee of Rs 3 at Talati's office, and register himself as member of NHT. His membership will be confirmed upon his registration. For a person below 18 years, the mother shall decide the affiliation.
3	--	After NHT has over 60 cr members, PM shall allow members to replace CNHT using Officer replacement Act
4	CNHT	After over 51% of members demand, CNHT will take over all the temples currently under Central Govt
.	.	.
.	.	Section-4: Formation of State Hindu Trust
1	RPSO	RPSO shall form a State Hindu Trust for each State, and appoint a person of his choice as its Chairman, titled as CSHT (Chairman, State Hindu Trust).
2	----	If any person above 18 in that State claims that he is Hindu, he can pay a fee of Rs 3 at Talati's office, and register himself as member of SHT. His membership will be confirmed upon his registration. For a person below 18 years, the mother shall decide the affiliation.
3	----	After SHT has over members exceeding 50% of State Population, RPSO shall allow members to replace CNHT using Officer replacement Act
4	----	After over 51% of members demand, CNHT will take over all the temples currently under Central Govt
5	PM	If over 51% of members of National Hindu Trust demand possession and control over a Temple under State Hindu Trust in a State where Hindus are in minority, PM shall hand over that temple to National Hindu Trust
.	.	.
.	.	Section-4 : Demarcation
1	--	A Trust Chairman shall provide a list of Trusts which are unrelated with that religion to RSPO
2	---	A person cannot become member of two Trusts which are unrelated. If he is, RSPO will inform him, and within 3 months, he will have to cancel his affiliation with any of the mutually unrelated trusts. If he doesnt, RSPO will cancel his affiliation with all the trusts.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-5 : Hiring and Firing of Staff
1	--	If ORA is not applied on a Trust, then the Chairman shall take all decisions regarding hiring

		and firing of the Staff
2	--	If ORA is applied on a Trust, then the Chairman shall take all decisions regarding hiring, but only a Jury of the members shall take all decisions regarding firing the Staff. The first decision will be taken by the Jury of the members of the District at District Level. If the trust is District Level, their decision will be final. If the Trust is State Level, then decision of may be voided by State Level Jury and their decision will be final. If the Trust is National Level, then decision of National Level Jury will be final.
.	.	.
.	.	Section-5 : Expulsion of member
1	---	If any member claims that any member is fake, he can submit the complain to the Chairman. If ORA is not applicable on that trust, Chairman's decision will be final. If ORA is applicable on that trust, Chairman shall send the complain to the Grand Jury consisting of 24 members of that Trust
2	---	If any member claims that any member is fake, he can submit the complain to the Grand Jury consisting of 24 members of that Trust
3	---	If over 18 Grand Jurors agree, Chairman will summon a Jury of 12 members
4	---	If over 8 Jurors agree that complain is valid, that member will be expelled. And if over 8 Jurors agree that complain was visibly frivolous, then complainer can be asked to pay a fine of at most Rs 10000 and/or may be expelled.

53. Ram Janam Bhoomi Act

<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
---	After 90 and before 180 days after National Hindu Trust is formed, the PM shall hand over the Ram Janam Bhoomi plot, Kashi Vishwanath plot and Krishna Janam Bhoomi plots to the National Hindu Trust

54. Opting Out System for Reservation

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
		PM shall appoint a Secretary to manage the opt-out system.
1	---	Any citizen who is SC, ST or OBC can pay Rs 3 fee and register “opt-out” . If the person is below 18, his mother shall decide. A person who has taken benefit for Reservation in job or education cannot file an opt-out. A person may cancel his opt-out any day without paying any fee.
2	---	If he opts out, he shall get inflation adjusted Rs 100 at the time he opts out first. and there after he will get Rs 50 every month if he has opted out during that entire month. The money will be

		delivered every 4 months. The PM shall obtain this money using proportionate Wealth Tax.
3	---	If a person has opted out, he can still apply under reservation category, if applicable. But if he accepts the benefit under reservation category, he will be removed for opt-out roster.
4	---	The % reservation for SC, ST, OBCs in the units under State Govt, where sole criteria is written exam and/or physical tests and other objective criteria, will reduce by % of SC, ST and OBCs who have opted out in that State. The minimum reservation will not go below 1/4th of the highest quota allowed
5	--	Example : Say in a State population of ST is 1 cr and reservation if 14%. Now if say 45 lakh STs opt-out, then reservation will decrease to $(14 - 14 \times 0.45) = 7.7\%$. And if 90 lakh opt out then reservation will be 3.5%.
6	---	Example: The reduction in clause-4 will NOT apply on positions where interview and/or any subjective criteria is used.
7	---	The % reservation in the units under Central Govt, where sole criteria is written exam and/or physical tests and other objective criteria, will reduce by % of people who has opted out. The minimum reservation will not go below 1/4th of the highest quota allowed

55. Banning reservation for non-Hindu SC, ST and OBCs

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	The reservation under SC, ST and OBC category shall be available only to those SC, ST and OBC who are Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist or Jain
2	---	The reservation under SC, ST and OBC category shall be not be available those SC, ST and OBC who are not Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist or Jain

56. Reservation where criteria is subjective

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	This act will apply on every unit under Union of India, which is funded by Govt, except Military. This act will apply on all courts and universities.
2	PM	If the unit recruits person by using interviews or any subjective or non-objective criteria other than mass election, the OM shall have powers to impose caste based reservation for SC, ST and OBCs for that unit by issuing Govt Order.
3	PM	Henceforth, 14% seats in Supreme Court will be reserved for SC, 7% for ST and 25% for OBC. In case of rounding off, the number will smaller number for 5 years and then larger number for next 5 years. This will be applicable till Supreme Court Judges use non-objective appointment criteria. If the criteria becomes election, this reservation will continue.(since elective also

		subjective). If criteria is objective, this reservation will be cancelled.
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57. Caste Census and More Reservation for More Backwards

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM	<p>PM shall order a caste census to collect following details about every Hindu, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person's name, Person-ID • caste, sub-caste • Does he belong to SC, ST or OBC • non-agricultural land he had, and its circle-rate value • average income in past 3 years as on his income tax return, or as stated by him • his position title in Govt
2	PM	If a person has taken benefit of reservation, he must disclose his caste correctly. If he doesn't, the Jurors may imprison him for 6 months
3	PM	If a person intends to take benefit of reservation, he must disclose his caste correctly. If he doesn't, he shall never get benefit of reservation.
4	PM	If a person has not disclosed his caste, it would be taken as General
5	PM	PM will allocate points to individual as given in appendix-I on the act.
6	PM	PM shall calculate the average point for each caste, sub-caste
7	PM	<p>PM shall rank all castes in SC, ST OBC in decreasing order of the average point they have. He will divide the SC, ST and OBC lists into 4 groups –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st group = average of that caste is above or same as median point of SC • 2nd group = average of that caste between median and median*0.75 • 3rd group = average of that caste between median*0.5% and median*0.25 • 4th group = average of that caste is below median*0.25%
8	PM	<p>When there is a reservation, there will be 4 separate merit lists for candidates who have qualified. The candidates will taken in the following order :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 candidates from 4th group • 3 candidates from 3rd group • 2 candidates from 2nd group • 1 candidate from 1st group
9	PM	The lists will be re-ordered every year.
10	CM	CM will prepare similar list and groups for each caste in SC, ST and OBC category and make preference for candidates as above
11	PM, CM	if a caste's average points are above average of India, that caste will be removed from the

		SC, ST or OBC list.
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Appendix-I : Points given to an individual

Position	Points
PM, Supreme Court judge, HC-Cj, Regulators in Central Govt , RBI Gov, RBI Deputy Gov, Bank Chairman	50,00,000 points
High Court judges, Principal Session judges, Dept Secretaries in Central Govt, regulators in State Govt, CM	40,00,000 points
Sessions judges, Ministers in Center	10,00,000 points
Other lower court judges, Ministers in State	5,00,000 points
MP, officers above Under Secretaries	1,00,000 points
MLA , District Panchayat Sarpanch	15,000 points
All class-I officers in Central, State Govt, Police etc (not PSUs)	20,000 points
All class-II officers in Central, State Govt, Police , etc	10,000 points
All class-III officers in Central, State Govt, Police etc	5,000 points
All employees in PSUs, Central Govt, State Govt etc (including above)	Annual Basic Salary/Average Basic Salary * 100
Person with 10,00,000 times the per capita wealth	100,00,000 points
Person with 1,00,000 times the per capita wealth	10,00,000 points
Person with 10,000 times the per capita wealth	1,00,000 points
Person with 1000 times the per capita wealth	10,000 points
Person with 100 times the per capita wealth	1,000 points

58. Region Based Reservation

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	Every Govt body including courts will hire 75% of class-IV and 67% of class-III employees who are local residents of that State
2	---	Every company except proprietorship and partnerships will hire 75% of the staff with basic salary below Rs 8000 and 67% of the staff with basic salary below Rs 12000 from local residents of that State. For every violation, the Labor Commissioner can fine Rs 5000 per person per month per extra employee. Example : If a company has 100 employees with basic below Rs 8000. Say only 50 are locals. With 50 locals, they can have 12.5 or 12 outsiders.

		Hence $50-12 = 38$ are excess. So fine will be Rs $5000 * 38 =$ Rs 190,000 per month
3	---	The local resident on the day this act was passed, will be defined as someone who was born in that state, or someone who has been living there for 25 years or someone whose parents have been living there for over 25 years or has a house he had purchased at least 5 years before this Act was passed. After that, local residency will remain same for the life. And for those born after this act, local residency will be residency of their father or mother, as they decide at the age of 21 years.
4	---	There will no restrictions persons starting business or working as self-employed.
5	--	If an employer has hired a non-local person, as tried to disguise him as person hired outside the state, the Jurors may fine that employer Rs 10000 for every month he worked.

59. Patents

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	---	All product patents in medicine and all products are hereby cancelled
2	---	The Govt shall issue only process patents in medicine and all products
3	---	One year after this law is passed, GoI will allow product patent only if the patent owner as well as every discoverer are Indian citizens. The royalty will be paid in rupees only.

60. Wholly Owned By Indian Citizens

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	A company can register itself as WOIC i.e. Wholly Owned by Indian Citizens
2	---	If a company is registered as WOIC, then only Indian Citizens, residents in India, who are not permanent resident or citizen in any other country can buy shares in that company. In addition, another WOIC company may buy shares. But a non-citizen or non-WOIC company cannot buy share in that company.
3	---	Only an Indian citizen can be Director, Chairman, Partner of a WOIC
4	---	Non-WOIC companies cannot buy lands or lease for a period longer than 10 years, Non-WOIC companies cannot buy or lease mines or agricultural lands.
5	---	non-WOIC companies cannot buy buildings or lease buildings for a period longer than 10 years.
6	---	No minister or govt employee will buy any share in non-WOIC company
7	---	If any shareholder in WOIC becomes permanent resident or citizen in foreign country, he

		must dispose all his shares within 3 months or Registrar will auction those shares and give him amount minus charges.
8	----	Only a WOIC company can file a patent in India.
9	----	In any tender submitted to a Govt body, the amount given by non-WOIC must be 20% less than amount given by WOIC to be at par.
10	-----	In any tender submitted to a WOIC company, the amount given by non-WOIC must be 10% less than amount given by WOIC to be at par.
11	----	WOIC will submit full ownership details to Registrar every month.
12	----	Every Minister, MP, MLA, officer, judge and every Govt employee will disclose how many shares he owns on which WOIC
13	---	A banking company or any finance company which takes deposits from citizens of India in India must be WOIC
14	---	Banks will give loans only to WOIC companies.

61. Reducing Wasteful Expenses

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	<p>Every transfer out of ANY Govt account and cashbook will be published on Govt website with following details of expenses –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amount • description of the task • date task performed
2	---	The expense record will also have explicit mention of the names of the officers who recommended and cleared the expenses
3	----	The record will also show the PAN-ID of the receivers.
4	----	If any citizen has evidences to show that the expenses were wasteful, then he may approach the Grand Jurors, who may approve the trial
5	----	If the Jurors are convinced that the expense was wasteful, the may expel, fine the officer.

62. Truth Serum Test

	<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
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	<u>for</u>	
1	----	In any rape or murder trial, if over 8 Jurors declare that they see prima facie doubt, and demand a truth serum test, the investigating officer will conduct a truth serum test.
2	---	In the truth serum test, the victim submit any question, and if over 8 Jurors agree, the investing officer shall ask that question.
3	----	In addition, any Juror can submit a question, and if over 8 Jurors agree, the investigating officer shall ask that question.
4	----	After the test, if over 8 Jurors demand release, then investigating officer will immediately release the tape to the mediamen
5	----	If before the test, over 8 Jurors demand that test should be public, then investigating officer shall invite mediamen to telecast the test
6	----	If any GoI person is accused of corruption and amassing illegal wealth, and over 8 Jurors demand truth serum test, then the investigating officer will conduct a truth serum test where in which any Jury can put a question, and if over 8 Jurors approve that question, the investigating officer shall ask that question,
7	----	If the person has had truth serum test in past 1 year, then permission of over 9 Jurors will be required. And if the person has had two tests in past 2 years, then permission of over 10 Jurors will be required. And if the person has had a truth serum in past 1 month, and then a test will be conducted only if all 12 Jurors agree.
8	---	If the accused wants a truth serum test, he must be allowed to give the test. The Jurors can ask the questions that are approved by over 8 Jurors.
9	---	In any other trial, if over 10 Jurors approve, the investigating officer shall conduct a truth serum test, in which Juror, victim or investigating officer can ask any question approved by over 8 Jurors.

63. Act to Manage Debts and against charging very High Interest Rate

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	<p>All loans given to a person or a non-financial entity will have following formats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal amount as on 1st of the month after which loan was given (and 1st of the month after Act is passed for old loan) will be stated in the accounts, contract The monthly interest rate ; and the interest rate has to be monthly and cannot be daily, weekly, quarterly or have any other time period The interest will apply on the starting balance on 1st of the month. and no other date There will be no prepayment penalty The monthly interest can be fixed or variable. If variable, then it must be stated as Prime_Rate * x , where x will be some number stated in the contract. x cannot be above 2.0 and Prime_Rate will be disclosed by RBI on or around 1st of every month. If the interest is fixed, it cannot be twice the Prime_Rate when the loan was issued.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And if Prime_Rate decreases, the interest rate must not be above 2*Prime_Rate or it will decrease • Lender can decrease the interest rate for a given month and any number of coming months any time • Lender can also decrease the interest rate with commitment not to increase
2	---	If any person/company other than a bank or a registered finance company has given any loan to any person/company, they must register the loan within 7 days at SBI branch where borrower or lender has account. If the loan was given by cash and not by cheque or DD, the lender will register the loan within 3 days. In case of failure, the Bank will impose a charge of 0.1% of the amount lent.
3	---	SBI shall keep details of all loans' transactions where lender is not a finance company. When the lender registers a loan, the SBI will issue a serial number which will be Lender_ID.Borrower_ID .
4	---	Whenever the borrower makes a payment, the lender must register the payment with SBI. If the payment was via SBI cheque, then SBI shall register the payment and lender need not register the payment
5	---	The lender shall inform the interest accrued to SBI and outstanding balance every month before the 1st of the next month. If the parameters of the loans are given SBI may calculate the outstanding loan, and if it is correct, lender need to file any disclosure.
6	----	If borrower declares bankruptcy, then his income till upto the living expenses will go to him, and rest of the income will be sent to SBI. the SBI will pay the lenders prorated by Principal/int(r) where r is the interest a borrower is charging and int(r) is rounding off of the interest. And the debt after 5 years will be erased. During this time, the borrower cannot incur any new debt except for medical expenses.
7	---	If a person accuses any person of charging over 2*Prime_Rate, he may file a complain before Grand Jurors. If Grand Jurors see truth, they may call for a Jury Trial
8	---	If over 8 Jurors demand a Truth Serum test on the lender, the investigator will conduct a Truth Serum test where Jurors can ask any question approved by over 8 Jurors.
9	----	If over 8 Jurors declare that person had charged interest over Prime_rate*2, they can decide a fine which can 4 times the excess interest he had charged and upto 3 years of imprisonment, and voiding many of the loans he has given. The list of the loans to be voided will be decided by the Jurors.
10	---	One year after this law is passed, if a lender does not register the loans he has given with SBI , the loans would be considered as waived.

64. Well Published Individual Act

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	----	Ant person can register himself as "Well Published Individual" before National Citizens' Registrar. This registration would involve following duties and loss of rights
2	----	If an individual has declared him as well published, then he must read all his emails received PersonID@goi.in and all messages posted to him national bulletin board will be assumed to.

		Only Govt bodies will be able to send him emails at this addresses, or persons/entities approved by him.
3	----	If a court or policemen or any Govt Officer has sent him a notice or summons at PersonID@goi.in , and if the individual is Well Published Individual, it will be assumed that he received it. After this, not appearing in the trial will directly result into a non-bailable warrant.
4	---	All cheques he has signed and have bounced will be posted on Govt bulletin board under his Person_ID
5	---	All cases files against him in courts will be posted on bulletin board under his Person_ID
6	---	All cases where he was convicted will be posted on bulletin board under his Person_ID
7	---	The cases which have closed will be removed

65. Inheritance Dispute Resolution Act (Incomplete)

	<u>Procedure for</u>	<u>Procedure / instruction</u>
1	PM, CM	CM shall appoint a NIRAO (National Inheritance Recordkeeping and Arbitrating Officer) whom citizens may replace using Officer Replacement Act PM shall appoint a NIRAO (National Inheritance Recordkeeping and Arbitrating Officer) whom citizens may replace using Officer Replacement Act
2	NIRAO	NIRAO will ensure that every land/flat has a nominee. If not, NIRAO may charge an additional wealth tax of 0.02% a month to the owner.
3	NIRAO	NIRAO will ensure that every share, bond, fixed deposit, bank account etc has a nominee. If not, NIRAO may charge an additional wealth tax of 0.02% a month to the owner.
4	NIRAO	The will shall override the nominees.
5	NIRAO	Every 1st of Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct, NIRAO will obtain list of nominees and ensure that nominees were alive in the previous year. If any nominee is dead and has not be moved out of the nominee list within 6 months after he expired, NIRAO can impose a fine of 0.2% of the value of the wealth.
6	NIRAO	If more than one nominee is appointed, NIRAO will ensure that % ownership of each which adds to 100 is stated. If not, NIRAO can impose a fine of 0.02% a month on the property value.
7	NIRAO	Along with nominee, NIRAO must specify “his next kin or nominee’s kin” in case nominee has expired before owner does. If this is not specified, 50% stake of both will be assumed.
8	NIRAO	<p>In absence of will or nominee, following will be the points each individual will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wife, husband : 50 points • son : 50 points • daughter : 50 points • ex-wife : (if alimony is going on) : 25 points • ex-husband : 0 points • mother : 50 points • father : 50 points • sibling : 50 points divided equally amongst all siblings

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nephew, niece (if sibling is not alive) : points of sibling go to nephew grand child (if son, daughter is not alive) : points of son, daughter will be divided equally grand parents (if parent not alive) : points of parent divided equally all other relatives will get zero points
9	NIRAO	NIRAO will divide the property as per the points they have.
10	NIRAO	Upon the death, NIRAO will encash the FDs. Upon death, banks cannot charge any penalty and must provide full interest as on the date on encashment. NIRAO will divide the FDs 3 months after claims have settled
11	NIRAO	Upon the death, NIRAO will transfer each share in the proportion of the ownership. to the heirs. If a share is indivisible, NIRAO will transfer it in the joint names. If any heir want cash, then NIRAO would auction it off and divide the cash in the proportion.
12	NIRAO	If the deceased was the only owner of the flat, then NIRAO will put the names of the heirs in place of the owner in the proportion they are entitled. If any the owners want
13	NIRAO	Upon death, NIRAO will first evaluate the claims left from Govt bodies. After that, it shall evaluate the claims left from private bodies such as debt. And then he shall evaluate the share of each nominee listed in the will or nominee list or unstated nominees. To repay the debt, he will first liquidate property which does not have nominee and is not listed in the will. After that he will liquidate the property which is easy to liquidate such as bank account, FDs, bonds, shares, gold etc in that order. After that he shall hand over the property to the nominees in the ratio of their ownership.

66. Land Acquisition Act (Incomplete)

	Procedure for	Procedure / instruction
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67. Other laws

Each of the following is a separate law. Each law will be enacted using YES of 51% of the citizen-voters of India.

1. Prompt divorce, alimony for abused women : Upon filing for divorce, within 3 days, Magistrate will issue an interim alimony order which will fix the monthly payment for the child and the women. And if a woman wants divorce, she shall be eligible to get it within 1 month without having to provide any proofs.
2. Child custody : The woman shall always get the child custody
3. Rental housing for divorced or separated women from Govt : State Govt shall manage hostels for women, where-in hostel manager can be replaced by the residents. The residents shall pay the building rent, water costs but not the land rent.
4. Abolition of 498A, DVA : 498A and DVA will be abolished
5. When tenant is earning over Rs 300,000 a year, the rent will be at par with market rents as decided by Janti (Circle Rate) multiplied by half the prime lending rate. The rent increase will become possible, and landlord can obtain eviction within 2 years.
6. Ban "jana gana mana" which was sung to welcome the British King, and refers to the British King as God , "bhagya vidhata" of India etc. This song is sign of slavery and so we shall ban it in all Govt offices and functions (not private ones).
7. Make "Vande Mataram" as the National Anthem
8. Remove the picture of Mohanbhai from all Govt documents etc including currency notes and replace it with picture of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose and Shri Bhagat Singhji.
9. Abolish the title of Rashtra Pita. Oct-2 shall not be holiday.
10. Make Shri Bhagat Singhji's and Shri Subhashji's birthdays as the only two National Holidays.

68. प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट/प्रारूप आदर्श गांव स्थापित करने के लिए

ये गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर करेगा | ये गोवों से शहर की ओर लोगों का पलायन को रोकेगा ओर ओर बृहद रूप/बड़े रूप से वातावरण ओर अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार लाएगा |

ये ड्राफ्ट पूर्व से मान लेता है कि 'जनता की आवाज़ पारदर्शी शिकायत/प्रस्ताव प्रणाली', प्रजा अधीन तहसील सरपंच , प्रजा अधीन जिला आपूर्ति अधिकारी(भ्रष्ट तहसील सरपंच ओर जिला आपूर्ति अधिकारी को आम जनता द्वारा बदलने का अधिकार) पारित हो गया है | प्रजा अधीन तहसील सरपंच, प्रजा अधीन आपूर्ति अधिकारी यदि पारित नहीं हुआ है तो इस प्रारूप/ड्राफ्ट के साथ पारित किया जा सकता है |

इस सरकारी आदेश को किसी राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री(उस राज्य में लागू करने के लिए) या प्रधान मंत्री(पूरे देश में लागू करने के लिए) को हस्ताक्षर करना होगा।

1. तहसील सरपंच विषमुक्त/प्राकृतिक खेती, वर्षा जल संग्रह, बायोगैस उत्पादन, सौर पैनल और ग्रामीण उद्योग के विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएं लेगा ताकि वो स्थानीय लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दें सकें। चुनाव वास्तविक अनुभव के आधार पर होगा ना कि प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर।

2. तहसील सरपंच सभी ग्राम सरपंचों को आदेश देगा बेरोजगार, अशिक्षित महिलाओं और पुरुषों 35 aur 50 वर्ष की आयु के बीच में, को भारती करने के लिए ताकि वे विशेषज्ञों खंड-2 में जो बताये गए हैं, द्वारा प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए।

ये प्रशिक्षित जन अपने क्षेत्र जायेंगे और वर्षा जल संग्रहण ढांचों, बायोगैस इकाईयां, सोलर इकाईयां, प्राकृतिक खेत और उनकी विपणन, ग्राम उद्योग को स्थापित करेंगे और संरक्षण करेंगे

3. इकाईयां के लिए धन राज्य करों में से आएगा और संरक्षण लाभ मिलने वाले दलों द्वारा किया जायेगा।

4. आपूर्ति अधिकारी आदेश देगा राज्य के राशन दुकानों को किसान द्वारा कृषि उत्पाद को खरीदने के लिए किसान या किसान संगठों द्वारा पूर्व निर्धारित किये गए और खरीदे गए उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करेगा।

69. प्रस्तावित सरकारी आदेश शहरों में कचरे से पेट्रोल/बायोगैस उत्पन्न करने के लिए

ये ड्राफ्ट पूर्व से मान लेता है कि 'जनता की आवाज़ पारदर्शी शिकायत/प्रस्ताव प्रणाली', प्रजा अधीन-पर्यावरण अधिकारी, प्रजा अधीन-आपूर्ति अधिकारी (पर्यावरण और आपूर्ति अधिकारी को बदलने का आम जनता का अधिकार) पारित हो गया है। यदि प्रजा अधीन-पर्यावरण अधिकारी और प्रजा अधीन-आपूर्ति अधिकारी नहीं आया है तो इस ड्राफ्ट के साथ पारित किया जा सकता है।

ये शहरों में गरीबी कम करेगा और स्थायी रूप से रोजगार देगा।

1. मुख्यमंत्री हर जिले में एक पर्यावरण अधिकारी नियुक्त करेगा।

पर्यावरण अधिकारी ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें लेंगे जिनको कचरे को पेट्रोल और बायोगैस में परिवर्तन करने का ज्ञान है और (बाद में) प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करेंगे।

2. पर्यावरण अधिकारी निर्देश देगा नगर निगम को बेरोजगार, अशिक्षित महिलाओं को भारती करने के लिए , जो 25-50 वर्ष की हों , को खंड-1 में बताए गए विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कचरे को पेट्रोल और बायोगैस में परिवर्तन करने के लिए , जिसमें सम्मिलित होगा इकाइयों की स्थापना और संरक्षण/मरम्मत। प्रशिक्षण के बाद ये महिलाएं अपने निवास स्थान जायेंगी और इकाइयों को स्थापित और रख-रखाव करेंगी | कोर्स/शिक्षण के पश्चात कोई भी प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा |

3. इकाइयों को सरकार द्वारा धन दिया जायेगा और रख-रखाव लाभ पाने वाले व्यक्ति/व्यक्ति समूह द्वारा किया जायेगा |

4. आपूर्ति अधिकारी निर्देश देगा राशन दुकानों को पेट्रोल को खरीदने के लिए उनके आसपास के क्षेत्र से और व्यक्तियों को बेचने के लिए |

70. प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट पर्यावरण क्लीयरेंस/अनुमति कोई विकास परियोजना को देने के लिए

ये ड्राफ्ट पूर्व से ये मान लेता है कि 'जनता की आवाज़ पारदर्शी शिकायत/प्रस्ताव प्रणाली' , प्रजा अधीन पर्यावरण मंत्री और प्रजा अधीन पर्यावरण अधिकारी पारित हो गए हैं।

1. पर्यावरण मंत्री या पर्यावरण अधिकारी एफिडेविट/शपथपत्र के रूप में प्रस्ताव करेगा पर्यावरण क्लीयरेंस/अनुमति कोई विकास परियोजना के लिए , सभी आवश्यक अध्ययन करने के बाद और अध्ययन और प्रस्ताव को कलेक्टर या उसका क्लर्क प्रधानमन्त्री की वेबसाइट पर डालेगा |

2. कोई भी महिला मतदाता, दलित मतदाता , वरिष्ठ मतदाता , गरीब मतदाता या कोई किसान मतदाता या कोई भी नागरिक-मतदाता प्रभावित जिलों के वोटर आई.डी /मतदाता पहचान पत्र के साथ आता है उअर अपनी हाँ-ना बताएगा खंड-1 में दर्ज किये गए प्रस्ताव पर, तो तलाटीउसकी हाँ-ना प्रधान मंत्री के वेबसाइट पर डालेगा उसके वोटर आई.डी के विवरण के साथ और उसे छपी हुई रसीद देगा रु.3 लेकर | तलाटी नागरिक को अपनी हाँ-ना रु.3 देकर बदलने भी देगा किसी भी दिन. गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोगों के लिए शुल्क रु.1 होगा |

3. पर्यावरण मंत्रालय इस प्रस्तावित पर्यावरण अनुमति/क्लीयरेंस नहीं देगा जब तक 75% नागरिक-मतदाता प्रभावी जिलों के अपनी हाँ नहीं दर्ज करते , युद्ध की जरूरतों के सिवाय |

संक्षेप में , यदि प्रभावी जिलों के 75% से अधिक मतदाता अपने हाँ दर्ज करते हैं कोई प्रस्तावित विकास परियोजना के पर्यावरण अनुमति/क्लीयरेंस के लिए, तभी पर्यावरण अनुमति/क्लीयरेंस दिया जायेगा | आज के समय में , जनता से सलाह भी नहीं ली जाती पर्यावरण अनुमति/क्लीयरेंस देने के लिए |

71. प्रस्तावित सरकारी अधिसूचना शहरी खेती और वर्षा जल संग्रहण के लिए

ये ड्राफ्ट लागू हो जाने पर भोजन की लागत शहरों में कम करेगा और उसकी गुणवत्ता बढ़ाएगा।

ये ड्राफ्ट ये मान लेता है कि 'जनता की आवाज़ पारदर्शी शिकायत/प्रस्ताव प्रणाली' प्रजा अधीन शहरी अधिकारी प्रजा-अधीन आपूर्ति अधिकारी सरकारी अधिसूचना पारित कर दिए गए हैं (भ्रष्ट आपूर्ति अधिकारी और भ्रष्ट शहरी अधिकारी को आम जन का बदलने का अधिकार) यदि पारित नहीं हुए हैं, तो इस ड्राफ्ट के साथ, प्रजा अधीन शहरी अधिकारी और प्रजा अधीन आपूर्ति अधिकारी भी पारित किये जाएंगे।

1. मुख्यमंत्री हर जिले में एक शहरी अधिकारी और आपूर्ति अधिकारी नियुक्त करेगा। शहरी अधिकारी शहरी खेती और वर्षा जल संग्रहण के विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं लेगा। चुनाव वास्तविक अनुभव के आधार पर किया जायेगा ना कि प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर।

2. शहरी अधिकारी नगर निगमों को आदेश देगा अशिक्षित, बेरोजगार महिलाओं को भर्ती करने के लिए शहरों से 35-50 आयु के बीच में, शहरी खेती, वर्षा जल संग्रहण स्थापना और रख-रखाव की प्रशिक्षण करने के लिए। पाठ्यक्रम/कोर्स के समाप्त होने के बाद, प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने सम्बंधित क्षेत्रों में शहरी खेती और वर्षा जल संग्रहण स्थापना और रख-रखाव का कार्य करेंगी। कोर्स के समाप्ति पर कोई प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा।

3. पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री सरकार के लिए धन सरकार द्वारा दिया जायेगा और रख-रखाव लाभ मिलने वाले व्यक्ति/व्यक्ति समूह द्वारा किया जायेगा।

4. आपूर्ति अधिकारी निर्देश देगा राशन दुकानों को अपने क्षेत्र से उत्पाद खरीदने के लिए और व्यक्तियों को बेचने के लिए, उसके द्वारा निर्धारित दामों पर॥

5. शहरी खेती और वर्षा जल संग्रहण के लिए एक हेल्पलाइन और हेल्पडेस्क भी होगा।

6. व्यक्ति जो वर्षा जल संग्रहण और शहरी खेती करते हैं, उनको सरकार द्वारा कर में छूट दी जायेगी।

72. प्रस्तावित सरकारी अधिसूचना अशिक्षित, बेरोजगार के शिक्षा के लिए

ये ड्राफ्ट पूर्व से मानता है की 'जनता की आवाज़ पारदर्शी शिकायत/प्रस्ताव प्रणाली', प्रजा अधीन शिक्षा अधिकारी, प्रजा अधीन-शहरी अधिकारी, प्रजा अधीन तहसील सरपंच सरकारी अधिसूचना पारित

किये जा चुके हैं | यदि ये सरकारी अधिसूचना पारित नहीं किया गया तो वो भी इस ड्राफ्ट/मसौदे के साथ पारित किया जायेगा |

1. जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी विभिन्न क्षेत्र के प्रशिक्षक/विशेषज्ञ जैसे प्लंबर , बिजली मिस्त्री, कुम्हार, मोची, लोहार, दरजी, कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ, आयुर्वेद विशेषज्ञ की सेवायें लेगा जिनका चुनाव असली अनुभव पर होगा ना कि प्रमाण पत्र अनुसार |

2. जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी नगर निगम, ग्राम और जिला पंचायतों को निर्देश देगा अशिक्षित, बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को भारती करने के लिए, 30-50 आयु/उम्र के, जो खंड-1 में बताए विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित होंगे | पाठ्यक्रम/कोर्स के बाद , प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने-अपने क्षेत्र जाएँगे और अपना कार्य पूरा करेंगे |

पाठ्यक्रम के पूरा होने पर , कोई प्रमाण पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा |

3. पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री और स्थापित करने के लिए सामग्री के लिए धन सरकार द्वारा दिया जायेगा और रख-रखाव लाभ मिलने वाले व्यक्ति/व्यक्ति समूह द्वारा किया जायेगा |

4. शहरी और ग्रामीण अधिकारी निर्देश देंगे नगर निगम , ग्राम और जिला पंचायतों को उत्पादित वस्तुओं के व्यापार के लिए केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए जिसके लिए धन सरकार देगी और रख-रखाव लाभ लेने वाले व्यक्ति समूह करेंगे |

73. Proposed Executive notification to develop sustainable, natural forests

This will make the forest dwellers self sufficient, give them employment, eradicate their poverty and corruption and also improve environment and economy as a whole.

This supposes that CITIZENS VOICE , RTR forest officer, RTR environment officer have been passed.

RTR forest officer, RTR environment officer if not passed, can be passed with this draft.

1. The CM will appoint forest officers and environment officers for each district who will be recallable by the voters of that district.

The forest officer will hire team(s) of trainers/specialists who have knowledge of planting and developing natural forests on a sustainable basis. The chief of the team(s) will be a forest dweller. The selection will be based on actual experience rather than certificates.

2. The training and materials will be funded by the Reserve Bank of India while the maintenance will be taken by the beneficiaries.

3. The forest officers will give directions to the gram and jila panchayats to select and train forest dwellers between the ages of 30-50 years by the specialists mentioned in clause 1 . After training, the forest dwellers will go to their respective areas and develop the forests. On completion of the course, no certificate will be issued.

4. The environmental officer will notify the areas and products to be traded in the market.

The forest officer will give directions to the gram panchayat , jila panchayat to set up centers for trading of these products in their areas.

74. Confidential version of `Transparent Complaint/Proposal Procedure` and Right to Recall procedures

1. The EC will declare cost of holding secret ballot (right now, it is Rs 15 per citizen).
2. Any person/Group of Persons can pay Rs X to EC to conduct referendum on a registered proposal
- ...
3. When sufficient money is collected, EC will hold referendum on that proposal
4. If referendum passes with YESes of at least 51% voters of ALL the voters(not just those who voted), then everyone who gave money will get back money they had given with interest. Otherwise they lose their money.

75. जूरी सिस्टम निचली अदालत, हाई-कोर्ट ,सुप्रीम-कोर्ट में

[क] – भारत की निचली अदालत में ज्यूरी सिस्टम लाने के लिए क़ानूनी मसौदा

धारा – 1 : जूरी प्रशासक की नियुक्ति और उन्हें बदलना/हटाना

1 [मुख्यमंत्री] जिला कलेक्टर इस कानून के पारित/पास किए जाने के 2 दिनों के भीतर, सभी मुख्यमंत्री अपने-अपने पूरे राज्य के लिए एक रजिस्ट्रार की नियुक्ति करेंगे और हर जिले के लिए एक जूरी प्रशासक की भी नियुक्ति करेंगे। कोई भी भारत का नागरिक जो 30 साल या अधिक का हो , जिला कलेक्टर के दफ्तर में जा कर . सांसद के जितना शुल्क जमा कर के अपने को जूरी प्रशासक के लिए प्रत्याशी दर्ज करा सकता है ।

2 [तलाटी, तलाटी का क्लर्क] किसी जिले में रहने वाला कोई नागरिक अपना पहचान-पत्र प्रस्तुत करके अपने जिले में जूरी प्रशासक के पद के लिए (ज्यादा से ज्यादा) पांच उम्मीदवारों के क्रमांक नंबर बताएगा जिन्हें वो अनुमोदन करता है । क्लर्क उनके अनुमोदनों को

सिस्टम/कंप्यूटर में डाल देगा और उस नागरिक को पावती/रसीद दे देगा। नागरिक अपनी पसंदों को किसी भी दिन बदल सकता है। क्लर्क तीन रूपए का शुल्क लेगा।

3 [मुख्यमंत्री] यदि किसी उम्मीदवार को सबसे अधिक नागरिक-मतदाताओं द्वारा और सभी नागरिक-मतदाताओं के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया जाता है तो मुख्यमंत्री उसे दो ही दिनों के भीतर उस जिले के नए जूरी प्रशासक के रूप में नियुक्त कर देंगे। यदि किसी उम्मीदवार को सभी नागरिक-मतदाताओं के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक मतदाताओं द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया जाता है और उसके अनुमोदनों की गिनती वर्तमान जूरी प्रशासक की गिनती से 2 प्रतिशत अधिक हो तो मुख्यमंत्री उसे दो ही दिनों के भीतर नए जूरी प्रशासक के रूप में नियुक्त कर देंगे।

4 [मुख्यमंत्री] उस राज्य में सभी नागरिक-मतदाताओं के 51 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मतदाताओं के अनुमोदन से, मुख्यमंत्री क्लॉज/खण्ड 2 और क्लॉज/खण्ड 3 को रद्द कर सकते हैं और पांच वर्षों के लिए अपनी ओर से जूरी प्रशासक नियुक्त कर सकते हैं।

5 [प्रधानमंत्री] भारत के सभी नागरिक-मतदाताओं के 51 प्रतिशत से अधिक मतदाताओं के अनुमोदन से, प्रधानमंत्री क्लॉज/खण्ड 2, क्लॉज/खण्ड 3 और ऊपर लिखित क्लॉज/खण्ड 4 को पूरे राज्य के लिए या कुछ जिलों के लिए रद्द कर सकते हैं और पांच वर्षों के लिए अपनी ओर से जूरी प्रशासक नियुक्त कर सकते हैं।

धारा – 2 : महा-जूरीमंडल का निर्माण/गठन

6 [जूरी प्रशासक] मतदाता-सूची का उपयोग करके, जूरी प्रशासक किसी आम बैठक में, क्रमरहित तरीके से/रैंडमली उस जिले की मतदाता- सूची में से 40 नागरिकों का चयन महा-जूरीमंडल के सदस्य के रूप में करेगा, जिसमें से वह साक्षात्कार के बाद किन्हीं 10 नागरिकों को उस सूची से हटा देगा और शेष 30 लोग/नागरिक महा-जूरीमंडल के सदस्य होंगे। यदि जूरीमंडल की नियुक्ति मुख्यमंत्री अथवा प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा क्लॉज/खण्ड 4 अथवा क्लॉज/खण्ड 5 के तहत की गई है तो वे 60 नागरिकों तक को चुन सकते हैं और उनमें से तीस तक को हटाकर महा-जूरीमंडल बना सकते हैं।(स्पष्टीकरण-ये पूर्व चयनित महा-जूरी के लिए नागरिकों

की संख्या बढ़ाने का आशय मुख्यमंत्री/प्रधानमंत्री, जो राज्य और राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं, के अधिकार बढ़ाना है स्थानीय लोगों के बनिस्पत)

7 [जूरी प्रशासक] महा-जूरीमंडल के पहले समूह(सेट) में से, जूरी प्रशासक हर 10 दिनों में महा-जूरीमंडल के किन्हीं 10 सदस्यों को सेवानिवृत्ति दे देगा/रिटायर कर देगा और क्रमरहित तरीके से/रैंडमली उस जिले की मतदाता- सूची में से 10 नागरिकों का चयन कर लेगा।

8 [जूरी प्रशासक] जूरी प्रशासक किसी यांत्रिक उपकरण का प्रयोग नहीं करेगा किसी संख्या को क्रमरहित तरीके से/रैंडमली चुनने के लिए। वह मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा विस्तार से बताए गए तरीके से प्रक्रिया का प्रयोग करेगा। यदि मुख्यमंत्री ने किसी विशिष्ट/खास प्रक्रिया के बारे में नहीं बताया तो वह निम्नलिखित तरीके से चयन करेगा। मान लीजिए, जूरी प्रशासक को 1 और चार अंकों वाली किसी संख्या 'कखगघ' के बीच की कोई संख्या चुननी है। तब जूरी प्रशासक को हर अंक के लिए चार दौर/राउण्ड में डायस/गोटी/पांसा फेंकनी होगी। किसी राउण्ड में यदि अंक, 0-5 के बीच की संख्या से चुना जाना है तो वह केवल एक ही डायस का प्रयोग करेगा और यदि अंक, 0-9 के बीच की संख्या से चुना जाना है तो वह दो डायसों का प्रयोग करेगा। चुनी गई संख्या उस संख्या से 1 कम होगी जो एक अकेले डायस के फेंके जाने पर आएगी और दो डायसों के फेंके जाने की स्थिति में यह 2 कम होगी। यदि डायसों/गोटियों के फेंके जाने से आयी संख्या उसके जरूरत की सबसे बड़ी संख्या से बड़ी है तो वह डायस को दोबारा/फिर से फेंकेगा--- उदाहरण – मान लीजिए, जूरी प्रशासक को किसी किताब में से एक पृष्ठ/पेज का चुनाव करना है जिस किताब में 3693 पृष्ठ हैं। वह जूरी प्रशासक चार राउण्ड चलेगा। पहले दौर/राउण्ड में वह एक ही पांसा का प्रयोग करेगा क्योंकि उसे 0-3 के बीच की एक संख्या का चयन करना है। यदि पांसा 5 या 6 दर्शाता है तो वह पांसा फिर से/ दोबारा फेंकेगा। यदि पांसा 3 दर्शाता है तो चुनी गई संख्या $3-1 = 2$ होगी और वह जूरी प्रशासक दूसरे दौर में चला जाएगा। दूसरे दौर में उसे 0-6 के बीच की एक संख्या चुनने की जरूरत होगी। इसलिए वह दो पांसे फेंकेगा। यदि उनका योग 8 से अधिक हो जाता है तो वह दोबारा डायसों/पांसों को फेंकेगा। यदि योग/ जोड़ मान लीजिए, 6 आता है तो चुनी गई दूसरी संख्या $6-2 = 4$ होगी। इसी प्रकार मान लीजिए, चार दौरों/राउण्ड्स में पांसा 3, 5, 10 और 2 दर्शाता है तो जूरी प्रशासक (3-1), (5-2), (10-2) और (2-1) अर्थात् पृष्ठ संख्या 2381 चुनेगा। जूरी प्रशासक को चाहिए कि वह अलग-अलग नागरिकों को पांसा फेंकने के लिए दे। मान लीजिए, मतदाता-सूची में ख किताबें हैं, और सबसे बड़ी किताब में पृष्ठों/पेजों की संख्या 'प' है और सभी पृष्ठों में प्रविष्टियों की संख्या 'त' है तो उपर उल्लिखित तरीके या मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा बताए गए तरीके का प्रयोग करके जूरी प्रशासक 1-ख, 1-प और 1-त के बीच की तीन संख्याओं को

क्रमरहित/रैंडम तरीके से चुनेगा। अब मान लीजिए, चुनी गई किताब में उतने अधिक पृष्ठ नहीं हैं अथवा चुने गए पृष्ठ में बहुत ही कम प्रविष्टियां हैं। तो वह 1-ख, 1-प और 1-त के बीच एक संख्या फिर से चुनेगा।

9 [जूरी प्रशासक] महा-जूरीमंडल प्रत्येक शनिवार या रविवार को मिला करेंगे/बैठक करेंगे। यदि महा-जूरीमंडल के 15 से ज्यादा सदस्य अनुमोदन करें तो वे अन्य दिनों में भी मिल सकते हैं। यह संख्या “15 से ज्यादा” उस स्थिति में भी होनी चाहिए जब महा-जूरीमंडल के 30 से भी कम सदस्य मौजूद हों। यदि बैठक होती है तो यह 11 बजे सुबह अवश्य शुरू हो जानी चाहिए और कम से कम 5 बजे शाम तक चलनी चाहिए। महा-जूरीमंडल के सदस्य जिस दिन बैठक में उपस्थिति रहेंगे, उस दिन उन्हें 200 रूपए प्रति दिन की दर से वेतन मिलेगा। महा-जूरीमंडल का एक सदस्य एक महीने के अपने कार्यकाल में अधिकतम 2000 रूपए वेतन पा सकता है। जूरी प्रशासक महा-जूरीमंडल के किसी सदस्य के कार्यकाल/अवधि पूरी कर लेने के 2 महीने के बाद उसे चेक जारी करेगा (स्पष्टीकरण-आंकने के लिए समय देने के लिए इतना समय की जरूरत है)। यदि महा-जूरीमंडल का कोई सदस्य जिले से बाहर जाता है तो उसे वहां रहने का हर दिन 400 रूपए की दर से पैसा मिलेगा और यदि वह राज्य से बाहर जाता है तो उसे वहां ठहरने के 800 रूपए प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्हें अपने घर और कोर्ट/न्यायालय के बीच की दूरी का 5 रूपए प्रति किलोमीटर की दर से पैसा मिलेगा। मुख्यमंत्री और प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रास्फीति/महंगाई की दर के अनुसार क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं। सभी रकम इस कानून में जनवरी, 2008 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए गए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक के अनुसार हैं। और जूरी प्रशासक नवीनतम थोक मूल्य सूचकांक का प्रयोग करके प्रत्येक छह महीनों में धनराशि को बदल सकता है।

10 [जूरी प्रशासक] यदि महा-जूरीमंडल का कोई सदस्य किसी बैठक से अनुपस्थित रहता है तो उसे उस दिन का 100 रूपया नहीं मिलेगा और उसे अपनी भुगतान की जाने वाली राशि से तिगुनी राशि की हानि भी हो सकती है। जो व्यक्ति 30 दिनों के बाद महा-जूरीमंडल के सदस्य होंगे, वे ही अर्थदण्ड/जुर्माने के संबंध में निर्णय लेंगे।

11 [जूरी प्रशासक] जूरी प्रशासक बैठक 11 बजे सुबह शुरू कर देगा। जूरी प्रशासक (बैठक के) कमरे में सुबह 10.30 बजे से पहले आ जाएगा। यदि महा-जूरीमंडल का कोई सदस्य सुबह

10.30 बजे से पहले आने में असफल रहता है तो जूरी प्रशासक उसे बैठक में भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं देगा और उसकी अनुपस्थिति दर्ज कर देगा।

धारा/सैक्शन - 3 : किसी नागरिक पर आरोप तय करना

13 [जूरी प्रशासक] कोई व्यक्ति, चाहे वह निजी/आम आदमी हो चाहे जिला दण्डाधिकारी/प्रोजेक्ट्यूटर, यदि वह किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत करना चाहता है तो वह महा-जूरीमंडल के सभी सदस्यों या कुछ सदस्यों को शिकायती पत्र लिखेगा। शिकायतकर्ता से उसे यह भी अवश्य बताना होगा कि वह क्या समाधान चाहता है। ये समाधान इस प्रकार के हो सकते हैं –

- किसी सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा/स्वामित्व प्राप्त करना
- आरोपी व्यक्ति से आर्थिक क्षतिपूर्ति या मुआवजा प्राप्त करना
- आरोपी व्यक्ति को कुछ महीने/साल के लिए कैद की सजा दिलवाना

14 [जूरी प्रशासक] यदि महा-जूरीमंडल के 15 से ज्यादा सदस्य किसी बैठक में आने के लिए बुलावा भेजते हैं तो वह नागरिक उपस्थित होगा। महा-जूरीमंडल आरोपी और शिकायतकर्ता को बुला भी सकते हैं या नहीं भी बुला सकते हैं।

15 [जूरी प्रशासक] यदि महा-जूरीमंडल के 15 से ज्यादा सदस्य यह स्पष्ट कर देते हैं कि शिकायत में कुछ दम/मेरिट है तो जूरी प्रशासक शिकायत की जांच कराने के लिए एक जूरी बुलाएगा जिसमें उस जिले के 12 नागरिक होंगे। जूरी प्रशासक 12 से अधिक नागरिकों का क्रमरहित/रैंडम तरीके से चयन करेगा(खंड-8 में महा-जूरीमंडल के चुनाव के सामान ही जूरीमंडल का चयन होगा) और उन्हें बुलावा भेजेगा। आनेवालों में से जूरी प्रशासक क्रमरहित तरीके से 12 लोगों का चयन कर लेगा।[मान लीजिए एक जिले में सौ मामले दर्ज हुए हैं। तो

कोई 3000 या अधिक लोगों को बुलावा भेजा जायेगा जब तक उनमें से 2600 लोग न आ जायें ,क्योंकि उनमें कुछ मर गए होंगे, कुछ शहर से बहार गए होंगे |ये 2600 लोग क्रमरहित तरीके से 26-26 के 100 समूहों में क्रमरहित तरीके से बांटे जाएँगे , एक मामले के लिए एक समूह | दोनों पक्ष के वकील उन 26 लोगों में से हरेक व्यक्ति को 20 मिनट इंटरवीयू/साक्षात्कार लेगा और हर पक्ष का वकील 4 लोगों को बाहर निकाल देगा(इस तरह किसी भी पक्ष को पूर्वाग्रह/पक्षपात का बहाना नहीं मिलेगा) | इस तरह 18 लोगों का जूरी-मंडल होगा जो 12 मुख्य जूरी सदस्य और 6 विकल्प जूरी सदस्य में क्रमरहित तरीके से बांटे जाएँगे ||

16 [जूरी प्रशासक] जूरी प्रशासक मुख्य जिला प्रशासक से कहेगा कि वह मुकदमें की अध्यक्षता करने के लिए एक या एक से अधिक जजों की नियुक्ति कर दे। यदि विवादित संपत्ति का मूल्य लगभग 25 लाख से अधिक है अथवा दावा किए गए मुआवजे की राशि 1,00,000(एक लाख) रूपए से अधिक है अथवा अधिकतम कारावास का दण्ड 12 महीने से अधिक है तो जूरी प्रशासक 24 जूरी-मंडल सदस्य का चुनाव करेगा और उस मुकदमें के लिए मुख्य जज से 3 जजों की नियुक्ति करने का अनुरोध करेगा , नहीं तो वह मुख्य जज से 1 जजों की नियुक्ति करने का अनुरोध करेगा। विवादित समष्टी का मूल्य 50 करोड़ से अधिक होने पर 50-100 जूरी सदस्य और 5 जज होंगे | यदि मुलजिम के खिलाफ 10 से कम मामले हैं तो, जूरी-सदस्य 12, 10-25 मामले हों तो 24 जूरी सदस्य चुने जाएँगे और 25 से अधिक मामले होने पर 50-100 जूरी सदस्य होंगे| यदि मुलजिम श्रेणी 4 का अफसर है तो 12 जूरी सदस्य, श्रेणी 2 या 3 का होगा तो , 24 जूरी सदस्य होंगे और श्रेणी 4 या अधिक होने पर 50-100 जूरी सदस्य होंगे |इस मामले में नियुक्त किए जाने वाले जजों की संख्या के संबंध में मुख्य न्यायाधीश का फैसला ही अंतिम होगा |

धारा - 4 : सुनवाई/फैसला आयोजित करना

17 [अध्यक्षता करने वाला जज] सुनवाई 11 बजे सुबह से लेकर 4 बजे शाम तक चलेगी। सभी 12 जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स और शिकायतकर्ता के आ जाने के बाद ही सुनवाई शुरू की जाएगी। यदि कोई पक्ष उपस्थित नहीं होता है तो जो पक्ष उपस्थित है उसे 3 से 4 बजे शाम तक इंतजार करना होगा और तभी वे घर जा सकते हैं। यदि तीन दिन बिना कारण दिए , कोई पक्ष उपस्थित नहीं होता, तो उपस्थित पक्ष अपनी दलीलें देगा और जूरी तीन दिन और इन्तेजार

करेगी ,अनुपस्थित पक्ष को बुलावा देने के पश्चात| यदि फिर भी अनुपस्थित पक्ष बिना कारण दिए नहीं आती, तो जूरी अपना फैसला सुनाएगी |

18 [अध्यक्षता करने वाला जज] यह जज शिकायतकर्ता को 1 घंटे बोलने की अनुमति देगा जिसके दौरान कोई अन्य बीच में नहीं बोलेगा। वह जज प्रतिवादी(वह जिसपर मुकदम्मा चलाया जा रहा है) को भी 1 घंटे बोलने की अनुमति देगा जिसके दौरान कोई अन्य व्यक्ति बोलने में बाधा/व्यावधान पैदा नहीं करेगा। इसी तरह, जज मामले को एक दूसरे को देता रहेगा। मुकदमा हर दिन इसी प्रकार चलता रहेगा।

19 [अध्यक्षता करने वाला जज] मुकदमा कम से कम 2 दिनों तक चलेगा। तीसरे दिन या उसके बाद यदि 7 से अधिक जूरी सदस्य यह घोषित कर देते हैं कि उन्होंने काफी सुन लिया है तो वह मुकदमा एक और दिन चलेगा। यदि अगले दिन 12 जूरी सदस्यों में से 7 से ज्यादा सदस्य यह घोषित कर देते हैं कि वे और दलीलें सुनना चाहेंगे तो यह मुकदमा तब तक चलता रहेगा जब तक 7 से ज्यादा जूरी सदस्य यह नहीं कह देते कि (अब) मुकदमा समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

20 [अध्यक्षता करने वाला जज] अंतिम दिन जब दोनों पक्ष/पार्टी अपना-अपना पक्ष/दलील 1 घंटे प्रस्तुत कर देंगे तो जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स कम से कम 2 घंटे तक विचार-विमर्श करेंगे। यदि 2 घंटे के बाद 7 से ज्यादा जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स कहते हैं कि और विचार-विमर्श की जरूरत नहीं है तो जज (जूरी-मंडल के) प्रत्येक सदस्य से अपना-अपना फैसला बताने/घोषित करने के लिए कहेगा।

21 [महा-जूरीमंडल] यदि कोई जूरी सदस्य अथवा कोई एक पक्ष उपस्थित नहीं होता है या देर से उपस्थित होता है तो महा-जूरीमंडल 3 महीने के बाद दण्ड/जुर्माने पर फैसला करेंगे जो अधिकतम 5000 रूपए अथवा अनुपस्थित व्यक्ति की सम्पत्ति का 5 प्रतिशत, जो भी ज्यादा हो, तक हो सकता है।

22 [अध्यक्षता करने वाला जज] जुर्माने/अर्थदण्ड के मामले में, हर जूरी सदस्य दण्ड की वह राशि/रकम बताएगा जो वह उपयुक्त समझता है। और यह कानूनी सीमा/लिमिट से कम ही

होनी चाहिए। यदि यह कानूनी सीमा/हद से ज्यादा है तो जज इसे ही कानूनी सीमा मानेगा। वह जज दण्ड की राशियों को बढ़ते क्रम में सजाएगा और चौथी सबसे छोटी दण्डराशि को चुनेगा अर्थात् उस राशि को जूरी मंडल द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से लगाया गया जुर्माना/दण्ड माना जाएगा जो 12 जूरी सदस्यों में से 8 से ज्यादा सदस्यों ने (उतना या उससे अधिक) अनुमोदित किया हो। उदाहरण-जैसे जूरी-मंडल द्वारा लगायी हुई दण्ड-राशि यदि बढ़ते क्रम में 400,400,500,600,700,700,800,1000,1000,1200,1200 रुपये हैं तो चौथी सबसे छोटी दण्ड-राशि 600 है और बाकी 8 जूरी-मंडल के लोगों ने इससे अधिक दण्ड-राशि का अनुमोदन किया है।

23 [अध्यक्षता करने वाला जज] कारावास की सजा के मामले में जज, जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स द्वारा दी गई/बताई गई सजा की अवधि को बढ़ते क्रम में सजाएगा जो उस कानून में उल्लिखित सजा से कम होगा, जिस कानून को तोड़ने का वह आरोपी है। और जज चौथी सबसे छोटी सजा-अवधि को चुनेगा यानि कारावास की वह सजा जो 12 जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स में से 8 से ज्यादा जूरी सदस्यों द्वारा अनुमोदित हो क्योंकि कारावास की सजा जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स द्वारा मिलकर तय की जाती है।

धारा - 5 : निर्णय/फैसला,(फैसले का) अमल और अपील

24 [जिला पुलिस प्रमुख] जिला पुलिस प्रमुख या उसके द्वारा निर्दिष्ट/नामांकित पुलिसवाला, जुर्माना अथवा कारावास की सजा जो जज द्वारा सुनाई गई है और जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स द्वारा दी की गई है, पर अमल करेगा/करवाएगा।

25 [जिला पुलिस प्रमुख] यदि 4 या इससे अधिक जूरी सदस्य किसी कुर्की/जब्ती अथवा जुर्माने अथवा कारावास की सजा की मांग नहीं करते तो जज आरोपी को निर्दोष घोषित कर देगा और जिला पुलिस प्रमुख उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेगा।

26 आरोपी, शिकायतकर्ता दोनों ही पक्षों को राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय अथवा भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में फैसले के खिलाफ अपील करने के लिए 30 दिनों का समय होगा।

धारा - 6 : नागरिकों के मौलिक(मूल/प्रमुख) अधिकारों की रक्षा

27 सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी निचली अदालतों के 12 जूरी सदस्यों में से 8 से अधिक की सहमति के बिना किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा तब तक कोई अर्थदण्ड अथवा कारावास की सजा नहीं दी जाएगी जब तक कि उच्च न्यायालय अथवा उच्चतम न्यायालय के जूरी-मंडल/जूरर्स इसका अनुमोदन नहीं कर देते। कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी नागरिक को जिला अथवा राज्य के महा-जूरीमंडल के 30 में से 15 से ज्यादा सदस्यों की अनुमति के बिना 24 घंटे से अधिक से लिए जेल में नहीं डालेगा/बन्दी नहीं बनाएगा।

28 सभी के लिए जूरी सदस्य तथ्यों के साथ-साथ इरादे/मंशा के बारे में भी निर्णय करेंगे और कानूनों के साथ-साथ संविधान की भी व्याख्या/अर्थ करेंगे।

29 -- यह सरकारी अधिसूचना तभी लागू/प्रभावी होगी जब भारत के सभी नागरिकों में से 51 प्रतिशत से अधिक नागरिकों ने इस पर हां दर्ज किया हो और उच्चतम न्यायालय के सभी न्यायाधीशों ने इस सरकारी अधिसूचना का अनुमोदन कर दिया हो।

30 जिला कलेक्टर यदि कोई नागरिक इस कानून में किसी परिवर्तन/बदलाव का प्रस्ताव करता है तो वह नागरिक जिला कलेक्टर अथवा उसके क्लर्क से परिवर्तन की मांग करते हुए एक एफिडेविट/शपथपत्र जमा करवा सकता है। नागरिक जिला कलेक्टर अथवा उसका क्लर्क इसे 20 रूपए प्रति पृष्ठ का शुल्क लेकर प्रधानमंत्री की वेबसाइट पर डाल देगा।

31 तलाटी अर्थात पटवारी यदि कोई नागरिक इस कानून या इस कानून के किसी क्लॉज/खण्ड पर अपना विरोध दर्ज कराना चाहता है अथवा उपर्युक्त क्लॉज/खण्ड के बारे में दायर किए गए एफिडेविट पर कोई समर्थन दर्ज कराना चाहता है तो वह पटवारी के कार्यालय में 3 रूपए का शुल्क जमा करके अपना हां/नहीं दर्ज कर सकता है। पटवारी नागरिकों के हां/नहीं को लिख लेगा और नागरिकों के हां/नहीं को प्रधानमंत्री की वेबसाइट पर डाल देगा।

[ख] – भारत की हाई कोर्ट में ज्यूरी सिस्टम लाने के लिए कानूनी मसोदा /ड्राफ्ट

1. [महा-जुरीमंडल, हाई-कोर्ट जज] यदि कोई निचली अदालत के फैसले के खिलाफ अपील दर्ज करता है तो क्रम रहित तरीके से चुने गए महा-जुरी मंडल के पास मामला जायेगा। मुवक्किल/आसिल विडियो सम्मलेन द्वारा भी हाजिर रह सकते हैं। यदि महा-जुरी मंडल मामले को दाखिला/प्रवेश दे देते हैं, तो फिर मामला जुरी के पास जायेगा। फिर हाई कोर्ट के जज क्रमरहित तरीके से 3 जिला अदालत का चयन करेंगे (जिनमे पिछली अदालत शामिल नहीं होगी जिसके खिलाफ अपील की गई है) और वो 3 अदालतों में फिर से 3 अलग अलग ज्युरी मुकदम्मे चलेंगे।
2. [निचली अदालत का जज] यह ज्युरी-मंडल द्वारा मुकद्दमे उसी तरह चलेंगे जैसे कि आम ज्युरी-मंडल के मुकद्दमे चलते हैं जो ऊपर “क” में बताया गया है। लेकिन निचली अदालत का जज कोई भी फैसला नहीं देगा वो ज्युरी सदस्यों की राय और उनका निर्णय हाई कोर्ट के जज के पास भेज देगा।
3. [हाई कोर्ट का जज] हाई कोर्ट का जज 3 निचली अदालतों में से आये गए 3 (तीनों) ज्युरी की राय तथा निर्णय अनुसार फैसला आने के 3 दिन के अंदर सजा दे देगा।

[ग] – भारत की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ज्युरी सिस्टम लाने के लिए क़ानूनी मसोदा /ड्राफ्ट

1. यदि कोई हाई कोर्ट जुरी के फैसले के खिलाफ अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट में डाले तो क्रम रहित तरीके से चुने गए तीन जिलों के महा-जुरी मंडल के पास मामला जायेगा। मुवक्किल/आसिल विडियो सम्मलेन द्वारा भी हाजिर रह सकते हैं। यदि तीन में से कम से कम दो महा-जुरी मंडल मामले को दाखिला/प्रवेश दे देते हैं, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश या जज क्रमरहित तरीके से 9 जिला अदालत का चयन करेंगे (जिनमे पिछली अदालत शामिल नहीं होगी जिसके खिलाफ अपील की गई है) और वो 9 अदालतों में फिर से 9 अलग अलग ज्युरी मुकदम्मे चलेंगे। 9 अदालत का चयन क्रमरहित तरीके से होगा और हर अदालत अलग अलग राज्य में होंगी। अगर एक अदालत महाराष्ट्र में है तो दूसरी किसी और राज्य में लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में नहीं।
2. [निचली अदालत का जज] यह ज्युरी मुकद्दम्मा उसी तरह चलेंगे जैसे कि आम ज्युरी मुकद्दम्मे चलते हैं जो ऊपर “क” में बताया गया है। लेकिन निचली अदालत का जज कोई भी फैसला नहीं देगा वो ज्युरी मेम्बर्स की राय और उनका निर्णय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के पास भेज देगा।

3. [सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज] हाई कोर्ट का जज 9 निचली अदालतों में से आये गए 9 ज्यूरी की राय तथा निर्णय अनुसार फेसला आने के 3 दिन के अंदर सजा दे देगा ।

4. अगर कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के खिलाफ है तो वो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसले की कॉपी 200 रुपये फीस देकर प्रधान मंत्री की वेबसाइट पर रखवा सकता है । और लोग उसपे अपनी “हा” या “ना” दर्ज कर सकते है 3 रुपया फीस देकर । अगर 51% लोगो का फेसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट से अलग है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपना फैसला बदल सकती है ।

76. Appeal admission by Grand Jury- Different possibilities

A.

The solution I propose to appeal is

1. District Court Jury will do the first hearing and give verdict.
2. If the person wants appeal, he will present the case to a Grand Jury of the RANDOMLY chosen District. If Grand Jury admits appeal then it will go to District Juries of 3 Districts chosen at random
3. The aasils can appear over video conference
4. If aasil wants one more appeal, then he will need to approach Grand Jury of 3 Districts chosen at random from three different states. Again, he can appear over video
5. If this appeal is admitted, then case will be heard by 9 Juries across Nation.

IOW, I am "distributing" High Court and Supreme Court. In India, the worst concentration of power is not Minister but HCJs and SCJs. And once that is "distributed" many evils in India will reduce. The presence of HCJs in state capital gives advantage to elitemen in State Capital over commons who are all over the State. And the presence of Supreme Court in Delhi gives advantage to elitemen in Delhi over every common in India. Once HCs and SC becomes "distributed", the elitemen will lose this advantage.

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In my proposed procedure code, the appeal against a District Jury is heard in three districts Juries chosen at random. So the system is flat, but allowed citizens of State to overrule citizens of districts. The appeal should be approved by Grand Jury of a randomly chosen district. Same way, appeal at National level will be heard in Juries of 5 different Districts in different States. Appeals will be few, as they require approval of Grand Jury.

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"Appeal by Jury" is very much possible. All we need is some 4-5 page long law to be passed in Parliament. The appeal can be implemented in TWO ways

B)

- 1)The District Court Jury will consist of 12 citizens chosen from entire district
- 2)For appeal, the State Court Jury will consist of 12-more citizens chosen from whole state. The Jurors will cancel the verdict, will mean ret-trial in any OTHR district in the state
- 3)For further appeal, the National Court Jury will consist of 12-more citizens chosen from whole nation. The Jurors will cancel the verdict, will mean ret-trial in any OTHR district in the nation

second way is:

C)

- 1)A case will be heard in District Court by the Jury
- 2)If a person wants appeal, he can appeal before a Grand Jury in HC. The If majority of Grand Jurors agree, they will send the case to five randomly chosen District Courts to decide if the decision of previous Jury was correct
- 3)The cases in all five district courts can in parallel if both parties agree, or will run in sequence
- 4)If over 3 out 5 district courts' Juries disagree with first Jury, then verdict of the previous Jury is cancelled and status quo (as before the first trial) is restored.

Now, depending on the types of cases, some canonical modifications will be needed.

But it is indeed possible to get rid of judges in HC/SC and use Jurors.

The advantage is tremendous --- HCjs/SCjs are known to be nexused to the core with elitemen and high criminals like full time tax evaders, NPA creators etc. Using these nexuses, the powerful economic criminals walk out of court free no matter how many frauds they commit. But these criminals cant form nexuses with 1000s and millions of Jurors all over the State/Nation, and so they will get hunted down in the state.